

Dr. Drew's Triumph

About three years ago the members of the Metropolitan Baptist Church extended an invitation to Dr. Drew to conduct revival services in their church. During the short period he was there, about three or four weeks, six hundred and seventy people professed religion. He collected for the church in a few weeks several thousand dollars. So successful were his revivals and the satisfaction he gave an invitation was extended him in the shape of a probationary call for six months. Dr. Drew extended an invitation to every Baptist minister to attend his reception. Almost every invitation was accepted, and seated in the pulpit on this occasion was every leading Baptist minister of any prominence and standing.

Rev. Dr. Walter H. Brooks, of the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, presided. The praises of Dr. Drew were sung by the divines. He was compared to Moody in evangelical work. Editor N. Calvin Chase, who had been invited to speak on that occasion, said, among other things, that Dr. Drew had converted more souls and collected more money than all the Baptist churches combined in so short a period. This may have been the cause of the sudden change of sentiment of the Baptist brethren.

During this six months' probationary period the people gave Dr. Drew six hundred and fifty dollars in six weeks for himself. Dr. George W. Lee preached with Dr. Drew. This was more than his competitors could stand. Schemes began to be inaugurated to depose the distinguished divine, and by force he was



REV. SIMON P. W. DREW, D.D., WHO HAS TRIUMPHED

deposed, and finally the matter was carried to the courts. Rev. Drew, the Robinson brothers—two of the strongest men in the Metropolitan Baptist Church—and about one thousand members followed Dr. Drew, and a new church was established, known as the Cosmopolitan Temple Baptist Church.

Dr. Drew saw opposition springing up among a few of those whom he regarded his friends. He promptly removed those.

The people were anxious for a church. Dr. Drew made every effort to purchase one for the people. He worked hard. He combated the abuse and opposition without and within. He at

last succeeds.

His hopes have been realized. During all of the fight against him his moral character and honesty have never been questioned by honest people. He has worked night and day. He found many friends among the best of white and colored people in this city. High Government officials, business men, white ministers in the community have assisted him and his people to secure a church. He kept his schemes in the background and worked incessantly. False prophets declared that he would get no charge. An effort was made to influence the congregation that Dr. Drew was away, and never to return again. It is a fact that Dr. Drew went without the necessities of life in order to serve his people.

A Place of Worship.

He gave picnics and church entertainments in order to raise money to secure a church. Everywhere he went he found the hands of those who once declared him great raised against him.

He found friends in such high officials as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; Major Sylvester, the greatest police chief in the world; Cabinet officials, and the leading business men in this city. All of his church entertainments were successful. Little children have a fondness for him, and those in the lowly walks of life, although poor but respectable, follow and love him. He who impose upon his people for money

to send him abroad. He had a mission to fill and he has accomplished it. He has increased his membership from one thousand to two thousand.

The court restrained Dr. Drew from entering or interfering with the working of the church until the court could pass on the matter. All the members left the said church and hired a hall, where they held their meetings until the court could pass on the matter, and set aside a day to elect a pastor. At this meeting three hundred or more members' names were taken of the regular church book, and made a new record book, and yet Dr. Drew's had the majority. They continued to worship in the hall, with a long and hard fight in law. Finally Dr. Drew won. The law declared him to be the only legal elected pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church. But Dr. Drew decided that he did not want to go back to the old church. Therefore he, with over one thousand members, organized the Cosmopolitan Temple Baptist Church, December 13, 1904, with the majority of the best members of the Metropolitan Baptist Church and some of the leading citizens of the United States, coming from nearly every State in the Union. Fully two thousand members, with a head light, inside of ten years this church undoubtedly will have five thousand members on its enrollment. They raised more money than any church in the city, and own today one of the largest and best pieces of property in the city, recently purchased on N street northwest, between Ninth and Tenth streets; 100 by 150 feet; formerly owned by a rich white congregation. This property is said to be worth from \$100,000 to \$200,000. It will be remodelled, and when completed it will be one of the largest owned by Negroes in America, and will be the headquarters where the large conventions and other large gatherings will assemble.

The new church is situated on the north side of N street between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest. The lot is sixty feet by one hundred and thirty-five. The present structure will seat fifteen hundred people. He has paid twenty-five thousand dollars cash for it. After it is remodelled it will have a seating capacity of five thousand, and it will cost one hundred thousand dollars. It will be the creased to five thousand dollars per annum. He will be the largest-salaried largest colored church in the city. The board of trustees at its last meeting voted to pay Dr. Drew a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per month, and within two years his salary will be in colored divine in the United States. The new church will be dedicated January 1, 1908.

When Dr. Drew announced that he had bought the church property on N street, and after the reading of the deed by the secretary, the congregation arose as a body and sang "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," then a prayer was offered by the pastor, in the midst of great cheering and rejoicing. When the cheering ceased a motion was made, seconded and unanimously carried, after which a resolution was then presented by Deacon Hope E. Evans, which was accepted, to increase the pastor's salary, as follows: On and after January 1, 1908, shall be two hundred and fifty dollars per month; and on and after January 1, 1910, when the membership shall reach five thousand, he shall receive five thousand dollars annually.

The plans and specifications have just been completed for probably the most magnificent and one of the largest of the church edifices owned by Negroes in America. It is of a beautiful design, purely classical and of the Roman style in and out. The front elevation is of select No. 1 impervious press brick, trimmed with granite and marble. The main entrance will be through a three-door Roman colonnade into the vestibule. The colonnade, which will be of white marble, is to rest on three large polished granite columns, with Ionic trimmings and a Vermont gray granite base. The entire building will be trimmed out in oak, walnut and maple. It will have first and second galleries in the main auditorium, which will altogether seat over five thousand people.

The church is planned as near as possible after the great Cathedral and the great Spurgeon's Tabernacle of England. It will be another great ornament to the National Capital, and also a living monument to the skill, brains and handiwork of the Negro race.

This edifice will be dedicated on Sunday, January 12, 1908, by the father of the Baptists of the United States, Rev. William T. Dixon, D.D., the honored pastor for forty-four years of the

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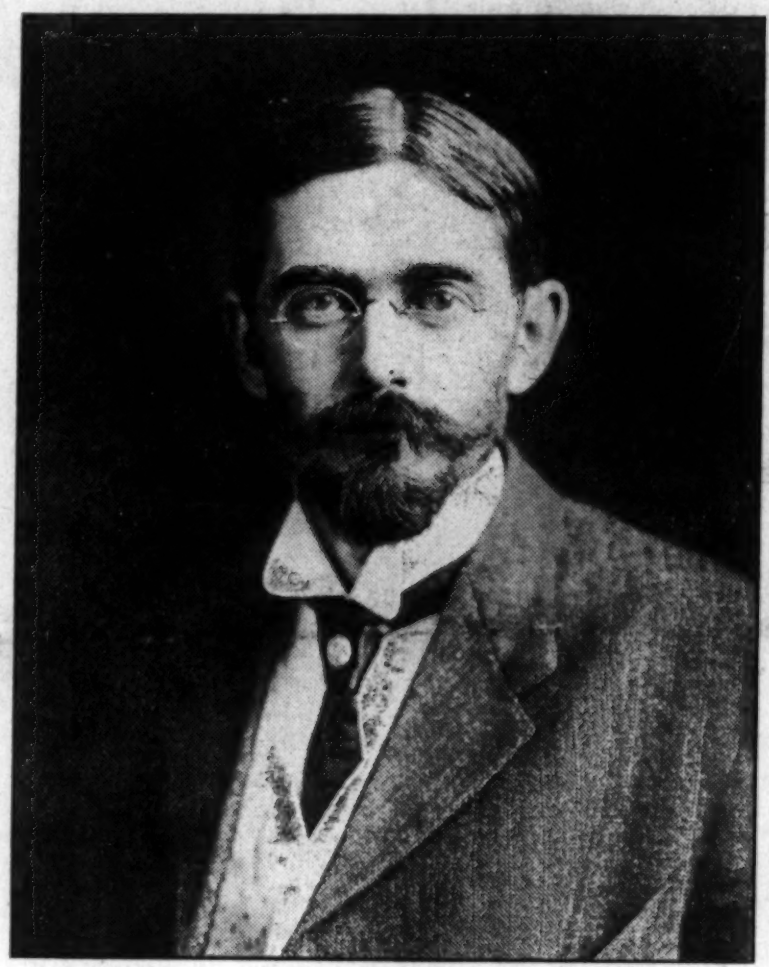
Christian Workers

Convened at Greenwood.—Dr. Sheppard Greeted.

August 22-25, 1907. The city was thronged with enthusiastic delegates and visitors from all parts of the State, as well as from North Carolina and Virginia.

Thursday evening, August 22, at 3:30 p.m., the first session opened with a rousing song service, which was conducted by Prof. C. H. Uggums, D.D., of Orangeburg. This service lasted for half an hour. Then a short consecration service was held by the President, Rev. P. P. Watson, D.D. He was followed by a timely but intensely interesting address by Dr. D. Webster Davis, of Richmond, Va.

The Thursday evening session was opened by a mammoth song service, led by Professor Uggums, which greatly impressed the congregation spiritually. Several addresses of welcome followed in



DR. WILLIAM E. CHANCELLOR HAS RETURNED.

behalf of the citizens, Sunday schools, and churches, to which suitable responses were given.

During the evening papers were presented. We were then favored with another very earnest address by Dr. Davis, which was full of wholesome suggestions and to the point.

The Friday morning session opened with an early prayer meeting from 6 to 7 o'clock, Dr. P. P. Watson presiding. The theme was "The Salvation of the Young." This was indeed a wonderful meeting, and was well attended by the young people, and showed that God's presence was there by the soul-stirring orisons that went up to the throne.

The next session convened at 9 o'clock a.m. This was one of the most interesting sessions because the anxious congregation was made to rejoice as they were told of the arrival of Dr. James E. Sheppard, the field superintendent for New York, who had been no little distance away from them since the last meeting of the convention. He was greeted by the rising of the congregation. Dr. Sheppard made an interesting address on "Our Work and Responsibilities." It was helpful and brought forth expressions from many persons to do more effective work. Dr. Davis spoke on this subject, "A Square Look into the Future." His address was as usual inspiring, and the manner in which it was delivered showed that the speaker spoke from the depths of his heart. Reports from the general secretary, Dr. J. W. Moultrie; Dr. F. Y. Denby, chairman of the executive committee, and Dr. J. C. Williams, chairman of the committee on resolutions, were excellent. They showed what good had been done, but how much more there is to be done. Dr. Moultrie and Williams' reports opened the eyes of the convention as never before and the session closed and the people went their way with more determined efforts to do aggressive work for the Master in the future.

The next session was called to order by the president, Dr. P. P. Watson, at

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PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

By Miss Beatrice L. Chase.

Mr. Benjamin Mitchell, who lost his mind in New Haven, Conn., recently, graduated from the Law School of the Howard University a few years ago.

Mr. L. W. Ross, formerly of this city, has been appointed a night watchman for the Central Building, Boston, Mass.

It is said that a double quartette of "Negro" singers declined to render music at Columbus, Ohio, the evening Secretary Taft spoke.

Most of the barber shops in San Francisco now are union.

Rev. H. F. Gibson, of this city, sang a solo last Sunday at the Second Baptist Church, Savannah, Ga.

Many delegates to the National Baptist Convention have already reached Washington, and are visiting points of interest in the city.

The work of the ninth annual meeting of the National Medical Association

is, United States District Judge Smith McPherson, in the case of the Donnell Manufacturing Company, last Monday decided that the Post Office authorities have no right to hold the mail of concerns whose methods are under investigation.

The five thousand True Reformers of the District had a large reunion at Greenwillow Park last Thursday.

It was decided at the fourth annual convention of the Maryland Rural Letter Carriers Association, which was held in Baltimore, to organize an insurance department for the mutual benefit of the members.

Twenty-seven were injured this week in the crash of a steel arm carrying a section of a big double swing on the Boardwalk at Arkansas avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

Many changes were made in the classified service of the Treasury Department this week.

Twenty Greek immigrants who arrived in Philadelphia last Sunday from Jamaica were detained by immigration officials on suspicion.

The erection of a building for the Bureau of American Republics, this city, will begin this fall.

The National University School of law, which will open this month at the usual time, is the second oldest law school in the District.

A distant earthquake shock was recorded in this city last Monday morning at the Weather Bureau.

Dr. W. H. Strickland, of the City of Erie, reported this week that there are 225 cases of typhoid fever in that city in a population of 6,000.

Stephen Bowen, nephew of Harry K. Thaw, arrived in Syria this week, where he went as a missionary for the Presbyterian Church.

The third annual session of the Niagara Movement lasted four days and all interested are jubilant over its work.

DR. CORROTHERS ASKS QUESTIONS.

Dr. S. L. Corrothers, through the editor of The Bee, puts to Dr. Booker T. Washington certain questions which he wishes him (Mr. Washington) to answer.

Mr. Editor:—I see through the columns of your paper that Mr. Booker T. Washington is to speak in our city in the near future, and I know that he is anxious to give good advice and to throw light upon the complex questions that are now agitating the Negro:

Question 1.—We would like to know if Mr. Washington still believes that every revised constitution in the South is intended to put a premium upon good character, intelligence and the ownership of property.

Number 2.—We would like to know if he is still more concerned in getting rid of the Jim-Crow Negro than he is in getting rid of the discriminating and humiliating Jim-Crow cars of the South.

Number 3.—We would like to know if he still believes that the acquisition of a little money, a piece of land, a brick house or an old horse, under a government like this, is more to be desired than ones civil and political rights.

Number 4.—We would like to know if he still believes that industrially and skilled trained Negroes, denied of their civil and political rights, will ever be allowed to take the place of white men equally trained and with the right to vote.

Number 5.—We would like to know if he still believes that the best way to help the Negro is to praise and laud the Southern white man and to make excuses for his murderous and outrageous treatment of the Negro, and to magnify the weaknesses and faults of the poor, helpless Negro.

Number 6.—Will he please point out wherein the speech of Secretary Taft, in Kentucky a few days ago, could be construed satisfactory to a self-respecting Negro, when he absolutely endorsed the disfranchisement of the colored people of the South, and assured the disfranchisers if they would come over to the Republican ranks there would be no interference?

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Popular excursions to Niagara Falls, only \$10 round trip; August 2 and 16; September 6 and 20; October 6, 1907.

Excursion tickets will be sold on the above dates, good going only on Special Train leaving Washington at 7:45 a.m., arriving Niagara Falls at 11:00 p.m.

Tickets valid for return ten (10) days, including date of sale, on all regular trains, except "Black Diamond Express," of Lehigh Valley Route.

Call on ticket agents for pamphlet giving full particulars as to stop-overs, side-trips, etc.

The white Elks at their meeting intended taking action relative to the colored Elks. (The heat knocked them out.)

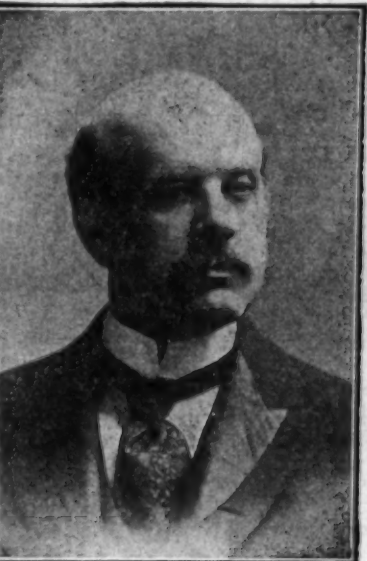
COLORED RACE AND LABOR. B. H. WARNER SPEAKS AT DEANWOOD PARK.

About One Thousand Persons Are Present at the Cosmopolitan Church Picnic and Barbecue.

About one thousand persons were present Monday afternoon at the picnic and barbecue of the Cosmopolitan Colored Baptist Church at Deanwood Park. The orator of the day was Mr. B. H. Warner. There were several other speakers. Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, pastor of the church, presided. Mr. Warner's address was, in part, as follows:

"I am in favor of the best education for the largest number of people, along practical lines, where the most good can be accomplished. It is idle to attempt to rectify wrongs or improve conditions by discussing the race issue. What permanent good can result from trying to prove the white race is superior or the colored race inferior in mental, moral, social or business equipment? Complaints or criticisms will solve no problem. What is needed is beneficial, practical advice and work.

"If men and women are not qualified to preach or teach let them do the best they can in the field of labor for which they are best fitted, in the workshop, on the farm, or in the kitchen. Efficiency dignifies labor. The faithful employee hardly ever fails to win the grateful regard of the good employer. Prosperity brings contentment and happiness. This cannot be had without earnest effort. Don't let discontent and disappointment induce anyone to an idle life or unfavorable environment lead to discouragement.



"The trend of all well-regulated life in America is upward for all willing workers and downward for shirkers. Some of the greatest men in the history of our country have attained their positions by overcoming opposition that would have disheartened any ordinary man. Abraham Lincoln had no inviting opportunity; often with not even a candle to furnish light for his midnight toil, he used the pine knot of the wilderness to light the pages from which he studied.

"Fred Douglass, Booker Washington and thousands of other colored men secured the respect and confidence of their fellowmen by the exercise of good sense, persistence and patience.

"Labor can be dignified and respect secured by efficient service in the household and the colored race can have as a missionary working for the destruction of prejudice and the upbuilding of strong and valuable friendships everyone who uses his or her time in faithfully performing even the tasks disagreeable and uninviting."

Short addresses were also delivered by Dr. J. B. McLaughlin; W. Calvin Chase, editor of The Bee; Judge E. M. Hewlett, and Mr. J. A. Lankford, a colored architect and builder.

DR. W. E. CHANCELLOR.

Superintendent William E. Chancellor has returned to the city very much improved in health. There was a great deal of talk about nothing. Dr. Chancellor is entitled to some time off without being questioned as to where he goes or when he will return. It is not believed that he meant any discourtesy to the Board of Education.

TEACHERS RESIGN.

The Professional World, a paper published in Columbia and Jefferson City, Mo., states that two of the best teachers have sent in their resignations—Miss Fredericks D. Sprague and Miss Mayme Grimshaw. Both of these ladies are from this city. Miss Sprague was formerly a citizen of Rochester, N. Y. She is the grand-daughter of the late Frederick Douglass, and one of the most accomplished young ladies in this country. Miss Grimshaw is a natural product of Washington, and a lady of refinement. She is the daughter of one of the best-known citizens of Washington. She is able to succeed anywhere.

USEFUL HOME HINTS

SUGGESTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN FOUND VALUABLE.

Simple Remedy for the Annoying Chilblain—Novel and Effective Manner of Cleaning Lace—Cure for Cold Feet.

A busy woman, employed during the day in sewing in other people's homes, sends the following useful suggestions:

1. Some one asked for a remedy for chilblains. Here is a simple cure. Cut an onion in two, put table salt on the cut side and rub it upon the afflicted part. Do this a few times and the cure will be effected.

2. To clean draperies, I use sawdust and ammonia. Put the sawdust into a tub and pour in enough household ammonia to soak it to the bottom. Beat the draperies or rugs free of dust. Put them into the sawdust and, with a small whisk broom, rub the mixture well into the article to be cleaned. The dirt will disappear at once. Hang out of doors to dry and air.

3. To clean lace, get a large paper bag and put the laces into it. Pour in a quart or more of Indian meal, and shake the bag up and down—not hard, but steadily—for some minutes. Do this several days, and four or five times a day. I cleaned a hand-made hat in that way and it came out as white as snow.

4. Get rid of water bugs and ants, weevils and roaches by washing shelves and floors with borax. I live in an apartment where there are 26 families, and I have not had a bug of any kind for years. I also clean my carpets every Friday with borax, and never find a moth. I sprinkle borax in my packing boxes when I put away woollens and feather pillows, using it liberally, and the moths never touch them. Turpentine is good for washing woodwork and floors in closets and wardrobes. Moths will not live in a place that has been washed with turpentine.

5. For cold feet and cramps, an old doctor told me once to rub the shinbone up and down until the flesh and the hand are hot. I tried it and have never suffered from cold feet and cramps after doing it.

6. A common oyster shell is a durable pot-and-pan cleaner. I got my husband to drill a hole in the center of one and to put a lid knob in it. One may buy one knob at a hardware store for three cents, or two for five cents.

7. If I put a half cupful of water in the saucepan in which I am about to cook oysters, then pour in the milk, the milk will not scorch. I let the water come to a boil, then add the milk or cream, or both. Then I let that boil before the oysters go in. I never need to clean burned milk from the side of a pan if this is done.—*Montreal Herald.*

Iced Coffee.

Pour one quart of boiling water on one cupful of coffee. Stir and let stand in a cool place, for 15 minutes, or boil five minutes. Strain. Have also a quart of well heated milk, not boiled, and pour the coffee and milk mixture into a freezer. Sweeten with powdered sugar. Cover the freezer, place in a tub of ice and rock salt, reaching a little higher than the coffee comes. Turn the handle of the freezer in different directions for five minutes, and serve in coffee glasses with powdered sugar, passed separately.

Clean Old Cloak.

It is not always necessary to send light cloth coats or cloaks to the cleaners whenever they appear a little soiled by smoke and dust. A successful method of removing surface dirt consists in rubbing the material with equal parts of oatmeal and whiting applied with a piece of flannel. The coat should be well shaken, and the same application repeated once or twice, until the cloth looks perfectly clean. After shaking it once more, it should be pressed on the wrong side with a warm iron.

Renovate Skirt.

An old black skirt may be successfully cleaned as follows: First of all, brush and shake it well to get rid of the dust, then brush carefully all over with a good hard clothes brush dipped in malt vinegar, using plenty of the vinegar. The skirt should then be hung out in the air for an hour to dry, and then pressed on the wrong side over a damp cloth. The ordinary serge or cloth skirt will be found to look like new after this treatment.

Tutti Frutti for Invalids.

For invalids who are allowed to eat fruit there is nothing more dainty and refreshing than the following: Take one box blackberries, one-half pound cherries, peel and cut up four bananas, powder with sugar to taste and mix thoroughly. Do this early in the morning and set on the ice to get cold.

Luncheon Fad.

Among the new social fads is that of serving a poached egg on a small square of toast to each guest at luncheons and teas. This has long been an English custom and has lately been introduced in New York by society women who have just returned from London.

Putting Up Preserves.

In putting up fruit in glass jars care should be taken to get fresh rubbers each season. This is a comparatively small expense and will save untold worry from leaking jars.

GOOD DISH FOR INVALIDS.

Bavarian Creams of All Sorts Are Most Palatable.

Bavarian creams of all sorts make delicious and nourishing desserts for invalids. For chocolate Bavarian cream, soak half a box of gelatin in cold water for at least half an hour. In a double boiler heat one pint of milk and two ounces of grated chocolate, add the gelatin and stir until dissolved. Next add half a cup of sugar and remove from the stove, turn into a deep bowl and add one teaspoonful of vanilla; set this bowl into a pan of ice water and stir until it thickens like a sauce; then add a pint of cream whipped stiff. Stir lightly, pour into a mold, wet with cold water, set it on ice and serve with whipped cream. This must be made very early in the morning if it is to be used for lunch or tea. If a fruit cream is desired substitute fruit juice, stewed and strained, for the milk, omitting the grated chocolate. Both raspberry and peach Bavarian cream are delicious.

Cheese and Mustard Sandwiches.

Cream some butter, adding to every tablespoonful two tablespoonfuls grated cheese seasoned lightly with paprika and made mustard. Mix thoroughly and spread. Grated American or Swiss cheese mixed to a paste with salad dressing makes an excellent filling, as also cottage cheese mixed with parsley or cress and seasoned with paprika. Other good combinations with cottage or cream cheese are cream cheese and olives, green or black, chopped fine; cream cheese and chopped nuts, with or without mayonnaise; cheese and chopped dates or figs; cheese and chopped spinach moistened with lemon juice and mayonnaise; cheese with the yolks of hard-boiled eggs put through a ricer; cheese and sliced cucumber; cheese and preserved ginger, chopped; cheese, currant jelly and nuts.

Veal Scallop.

Chop into bits cold roast veal and the dressing with which it has been stuffed. Put a layer of this mince in a baking dish and moisten with real gravy, then put in a layer of chopped canned mushrooms and sprinkle with buttered bread crumbs. Season with salt and pepper, add more chopped meat and proceed in this way until the dish is full, sprinkling the top with crumbs and bits of butter and wetting each layer of the meat with gravy. Cover the dish and bake until the contents bubble, then uncover and brown lightly before sending to the table.

Use for Celery Leaves.

After cleaning the celery do not throw away the leaves. Wash them carefully, spread them out thinly and set them on the back of the stove to dry.

After they are thoroughly dried, rub them to a powder, and put them away in bottles. They will prove a delicious flavor to many different kinds of dishes.

Try a pinch in a chicken stew, or with the scalloped tomatoes.

A Savory Green Corn Chowder.

This is a savory mixture of green corn, green peppers and tomatoes. To a half dozen ears of corn allow five tomatoes, five green peppers and five small onions, all minced. Cook the onions a golden brown in a little bacon fat, then add the other vegetables, having the corn cut from the cob as nearly whole as possible. Cover with boiling water and simmer for an hour. Season with salt and pepper and serve.

Salad Dressing.

Take a coffee cup; put into it one egg; a pinch of salt; two tablespoonfuls of sugar; one of flour; mix well, and fill up the cup with vinegar. Take a small, granite pan; put it on the fire with a piece of butter the size of a walnut. When warm, put in the contents of the cup; stir until thick and smooth. Put back in the cup, and when cool thin with sour cream. Will keep a month or more.

To Steam Brown Bread.

A loaf of steamed brown bread or a pudding generally has a soggy, wet place on the top, caused by the steam condensing on the inside of the cover and dripping down on the loaf. To prevent this, fold a clean dish towel two or three times, and put it on your steamer before your put on the cover. The towel will absorb the steam and your loaf will be perfect.

Vanilla Sauce.

Take one pint and a half of milk, stir in three beaten eggs, and pass through a strainer in a double boiler. Add three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Put on the fire and when the water in the lower pan begins to boil, stir and keep stirring until the mixture has reached the consistency of a thick cream. Remove from the fire, add a tablespoonful of vanilla, and serve warm or cold.

An Herb Bouquet.

In cooking recipes one very often comes across the term a "bouquet of herbs." This means that a few sprigs of parsley, a piece of thyme, a clove of garlic, a bay leaf, and a few peppercorns all tied together, ready to be dropped into whatever they are to flavor and are (in this way) easily removed.

How to Bake Peaches.

Peaches may be baked like apples with excellent results. Peel the fruit, put into a baking dish with sugar, bits of butter and a cupful of water. Bake until the peaches are tender. A few chopped nuts sprinkled over the top of the fruit is an improvement. They should be served cold.

DESIGNS IN MAUVE

ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR COLORS FOR DECORATION.

Properly Carried Out, It Will Add Charm to Any Room—Hint as to Oriental Rugs—For the Window Shade.

Mauve is becoming a popular color in decoration, but it is a color to be wisely and discreetly chosen on account of its propensity for not lighting up well. It is a day color, rather than one for artificial light, but if carried out in the proper manner and according to certain canons of taste, a mauve drawing-room or boudoir may be made a place of undeniable beauty and charm. The floor and woodwork should be stained dark, to afford the best setting for a plain mauve wall paper, with figured chintz curtains in some of the new art designs or in the stiff old-fashioned flower patterns with a dash of pink or yellow in the groups of blossoms. A striking chintz with a mauve ground had a large white iris conventionally treated. Striped curtains in two tones of lavender or green look well with either a plain or figured wall, but the severely plain hangings should only be used in conjunction with a figured wall paper. These come in lovely patterns—wistaria, violets, iris and trellis designs, making choice a difficulty.

In purchasing oriental rugs be sure to avoid a certain kind made from goats' hair if you are sensitive to odors. In damp weather these rugs grow decidedly unpleasant, and nothing but several days in the sunshine seems to tone them up again. Age does not affect this peculiarity, although it tends up the price of the carpet. Nor can one usually detect any disagreeable smell in the shop, where the stock is kept aired and dried.

Window shades are often rather expensive things to replace, and yet they sell very quickly. Many housewives will be glad to know they can be made out of Indian Head cotton, which can be had for ten cents a yard. Fasten the material straight across the old rollers—or buy new ones—with many tacks, stretch a wide enough hem at the bottom to hold a flat stick of the proper width and run it in. Shades that have become ragged at the bottom are often improved by cutting and rehemming. A screw-eye fastened into the center of the stick through the muslin will hold the cord.

In making a plain fruit cake, if the raisins and currants are warmed in the oven before mixing them in, they will not sink to the bottom in "that distressing way."

A very good pudding in which to use cherries is made by covering the bottom of a baking dish with the fruit, above this a layer of breadcrumbs and lumps of butter. Go on alternating until the dish is full, breadcrumbs being the top layer. Cover the dish and bake ten minutes more to brown the top. If the cherries are well sweetened beforehand, this is an excellent dessert with a hard sauce flavored with nutmeg.

Cocoa Macaroons.

Pass through a sieve, together, one cup of sifted flour, half a cup of granulated sugar, two level tablespoonfuls of cocoa, half a teaspoonful of baking powder, one-fourth teaspoonful each of salt and cinnamon, one-eighth teaspoonful each of cloves, mace, and nutmeg. With these mix the grated rind of an orange and one-fourth of a cup of chopped citron. Break one egg and the yolk or white of another into the mixture, add also a teaspoonful of vanilla extract, and mix the whole to a stiff dough. With buttered hands roll the mixture into balls about the size of hickory nuts. Dip one side in granulated sugar and set some distance apart in buttered pans, the sugar side up. Bake in a quick oven. The recipe makes eighteen macaroons.

Curried Left-Overs.

This is a family name for bits of mutton, lamb or veal which are too ragged to be served in any other way. They are first passed through a chopping machine and then mixed with an equal quantity of cold rice (boiled), and seasoned with pepper, salt and curry powder and a little chopped parsley or celery if it is at hand. Form into small cakes or croquets, using a raw egg to hold them together; dip in egg, roll in crumbs and fry in deep lard. Any cold, cooked cereal can be used instead of the rice, although rice seems to lend itself to curries with peculiar appropriateness.

Egg Sauce.

Heat two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan. When it bubbles, put in (all at once) two tablespoonfuls of flour, and stir from the sides toward the center of the pan until the ingredients are well mixed. Have ready heated a cupful of milk; add to this the "roux" gradually, and beat to a smooth cream. Season with pepper, salt, and beat into the thickened milk the yolks of two raw eggs and a little minced parsley. The white and yolk of a hard-boiled egg chopped fine may also be added.

Orange Cake.

Take the grated rind of one orange, two cups of sugar, whites of four eggs, and the yolks of five, one cup sweet milk, one cup of butter and two large teaspoonfuls of baking powder to be sifted through with the flour, bake in jelly tins. Filling: Take white of one egg that was left, beat to a froth, add a little sugar and the juice of one orange, beat well and spread between the layers.

E. VOIGT

MANUFACTURING JEWELER

725 7th Street, Northwest

BETWEEN G & H.

Our stock of Jewelry and Bric-a-Brac is now complete. Each piece has been carefully selected and we feel satisfied that a visit from you will bear us out that we have as fine a selection as can be found anywhere. Why not give us a call tomorrow.

Everybody has some friend whom they wish to make happy. It may be mother or father, sister or brother. It may be a wife, or it may be a sweetheart—and no better time than Christmas is so appropriate—so suggestive. Nothing makes one feel happier than to gladden the heart of another.

Any article that you may select will be laid aside and delivered when wanted. Experienced clerks. Polite attention.

Engraving Free of Charge.

WATCHES.

We mention here but a few of our specials.

Gentlemen's 20-year-Gold Filled American Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Ladies 20-year Gold Filled Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Gentlemen's 14-carat Solid Gold American Stem Winders and Setters, as cheap as \$35.

Children's Solid Silver Watches with Pin Attachment, \$3.50; regular price, \$4.50.

Ladies Solid Gold Watches, Open Face, \$8.00.

Boys' Solid Silver Watches, \$5 up.



D-772



F-737

DIAMONDS

Put Your Money in Diamonds. No Better Investment To-Day.

Prices in the Diamond market are advancing, but our prices have not been advanced in some time. We still have a large collection of superb Diamonds which we bought a considerable time ago at lower prices than prevail today.

We shall not advance prices on these stones. We are merchants and not speculators and our fair percentage of profit is all we ask. So, as long as these Diamonds last, it will be possible to buy them here under the regular market for fine stones.

Ladies' Diamond Rings, \$5.00 to \$150.00.

Ladies' Diamond Brooches, \$5.50 to \$1,000.

Diamond Earrings, \$15.00 to \$500.00.

Diamond Scarf Pins, \$7.00 up.

Diamond Cuff Buttons, \$7.00 up.

Diamond Studs, \$10.00 up.

We have Ladies' Handsome Diamond Rings set in Tiffany Mounting which we are selling at \$30.00. This will make an appropriate present for Christmas. Every stone a ball of fire.

CLOCKS AND BRONZES

Clocks of all makes—American, French and German. We have a Clock as cheap as \$5.00—must be seen to be appreciated. All Clocks kept in order for two years.

RINGS, LOCKETS, ETC.

Gents' Solid Gold Signet Rings, \$3.50 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Signet Rings, \$2.00 up.

Child's Solid Gold Signet Rings, \$1.00 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Medallion Locket, \$4.00 up.

Ladies Solid Gold Crosses, \$4.00 up.

Gents' Solid Gold Locket, \$4.00 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Bracelets, \$5.00 up.

Ladies' 14-Carat Gold Filled Locket, \$2.00 up.

We engrave the monograms on them in the highest style of the art.

SILVERWARE

Silver Tea Sets, \$10.00 up.

Silver Cake Baskets, \$4.00 up.

Silver Cups for Children, \$1.25 up.

Silver Baking Dish, 7.00.

Silver Butter Dishes, \$3.50 up.

Silver Pickle Casters, \$3.00 up.

The above silver is the Genuine Rogers, which speaks for itself.

CATHOLIC GOODS

We have the largest line of Catholic Goods in the city.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, 35 cents up.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, strung

on Fine Silver, with Solid Silver Crucifix, 75 cents up.

Emerald, Sapphire, Garnet, Ruby, Jade, Turquoise, Topaz, Crystal, and Coral Rosaries, strung in 14-Carat Gold-Filled Chain, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Will make a handsome Christmas present.

Solid Gold Rosaries, Genuine Stones, \$25.00.

Rosaries for special devotion, viz.: Immaculate Conception, St. Ann's, St. Philomena, St. Anthony, Seven Dolors, Infant of Prague, St. Joseph, etc., with prayers either English or German.

PRAYER BOOKS

High quality at low prices, such as Key of Heaven, Manual of Prayers, St. Vincent's Manual, Vade Mecum, Sacred Heart, Following of Christ (by Kempis), Bibles, Old and New Testaments, etc. We have them in cases suitable for bride or Christmas presents.

RELIGIOUS MEDALS

Religious Medals in Gold and Silver; Immaculate Conception, St. Benedict, St. Anthony, St. Joseph, Infant of Prague, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Aloysius, etc.

Eight-Day Sanctuary Oil, \$1.10 per gallon.

Crucifixes, hanging and standing.

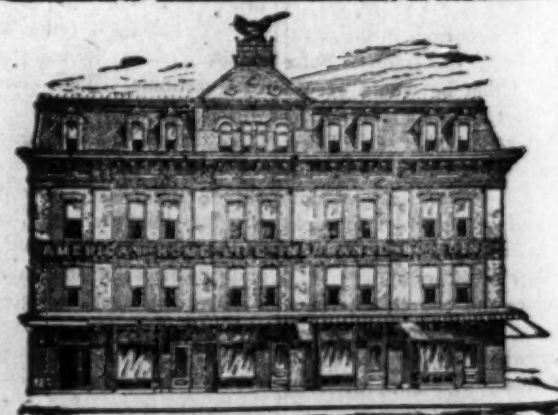
Candle Sticks in Gold Silver, and Brass.

Sacred Hearts, Solid Gold, 75 cents and \$1.25.

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STRIKEBREAKERS RICH

TWO MEN WHO HAVE MADE FORTUNE AT GAME.

Jim Farley Has Country Home and Wall Street Would Honor His Check for \$100,000—Bowen Also Rolls in Wealth.

New York.—Strikebreaker "Jim" Farley has made his fortune and is paying the settled way for a life of ease. He is a horse lover and spends most of his time at his breeding farm at Plattsburg, N. Y., and makes occasional trips to Kentucky in search of fine stock. Farley is still a strikebreaker, but he has shifted the personally hazardous part of the business to the hands of trusted lieutenants. He is a sort of broad strategy all by himself, is Farley, and he will probably be breaking strikes until he dies. Farley is rich enough to maintain a suite of rooms at the Hotel Astor, on upper Broadway, in addition to his country home at Plattsburg, N. Y. His check is good in Wall street any day in the week for \$100,000. August Belmont is quoted as saying that Farley is a born soldier and capable of masterfully handling an army of 150,000 in the field of action.

Harry H. Bowen, strikebreaker, has made his thousands by fighting all over the country for corporations against unions. He served the Beef Trust in Chicago; his recent campaign against the warring longshoremen on the docks of New York netted him a tidy fortune. Bowen faced shots in the famous collar and cuff strike at Troy.

Like Farley, he has a beautiful country home. It is on the Jersey Highlands, and his city apartments on Central Park West are as luxuriously fitted out as those of a multi-millionaire.



JAMES FARLEY.

(Strike-Breaker Who Has Made a Fortune in the Business.)

He owns tenement houses in New York and Brooklyn.

Farley and Bowen hold special insurance policies on their lives for \$100,000 each.

Strike breaking has become to chiefs of corporations a recognized business and they are in constant touch with men like Farley and Bowen. Railroads, street car companies, machine works and institutions employing large bodies of workmen keep strike-breaker bosses on the payroll even in time of peace. The instant the suggestion of a strike is made the strike breaker boss is notified and sends his secret agents among the dissatisfied workmen. Then he begins to enlist men capable of working in readiness for a call. They are under pay while waiting orders.

The handling of strikes is not planned in the offices of the corporation. Farley and Bowen each have offices in big buildings on upper Broadway.

The profits of Farley and Bowen come mainly from the increased wage paid per man furnished to break the strike. For instance, when the subway tie-up began twenty months ago, the motorman's pay was \$3.25 a day, and the guards and train hands got from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a day. While breaking the strike Farley received \$5 a day for each man he furnished, in addition to \$1,000 a day for personally supervising and commanding the strikebreaking force. He pays his men \$2.50 a day. In less than twenty-four hours after the strike had been declared Farley had 500 men at work at an average pay of \$5 a day.

A Wall street man whose insight into the workings of big railroads and car lines is unquestioned says Farley made \$130,000 clear profit breaking the subway strike.

Farley got into the strike-breaking business in a peculiar way. He ran a small hotel at Plattsburg and while ill with typhoid fever he wandered off in a delirium and got rid of all his money. When he recovered he found himself in Brooklyn, broke, while the B. R. T. strike was on. He got a job as a motorman and that suggested his present occupation. He has since broken strikes in Chicago, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Waterbury and many other cities.

WHIP-CRACKING IN CHURCH.

Old Custom Believed to Have Been Penance for a Murder.

London.—Whip-cracking in church was a custom formerly practiced, though not without protest, at Calator, Lincolnshire, on Palm Sunday. Many attempts were made to suppress it, and about 70 years ago the lord of the Manor presented a petition to the house of lords with that object. "A cart whip of the fashion of several centuries since," ran the document, "called a gad-whip, with four pieces of wych-elm bound round the stock,



Whip-Cracking in Church Porch.

and a leather purse attached to the extremity of the stock containing 30 pence, is, during divine service, cracked in the church porch, and while the second lesson is reading is brought into the church and held over the reading desk by the person who carries it." A local tradition inclines to the view that the custom was originally a penance for a murder, and that the lord of the manor of Hudson could exact some penalty from the Lord of the manor of Broughton if it were omitted. For many years the attempt to put an end to the custom failed, but in 1846 the objectionable practice was allowed to lapse.

MAY RUN FOR CONGRESS.

Gen. Corbin Willing to Enter Contest If People Wish It.

Cincinnati.—Congress has no particular attraction for Lieut. Gen. Henry Clark Corbin, but he announced the other day that he would be willing to run in the Sixth Ohio district, and to serve, if elected, if the people desired him as a candidate. He made this announcement when he was told that his friends at Batavia, O., desired to nominate him. The Sixth district has had a factional fight on its hands for some time, and it is considered that the nomination of Gen. Corbin would bring about harmony among the Republicans. Gen. Corbin said that he was not ambitious and was not asking anything.



LIEUT. GEN. CORBIN.

(Retired Army Officer Who May Enter Race for Congress.)

ing anything. "I am a plain American citizen," he said, "and accustomed to obey orders. I would do anything to serve my people if they wished it so." Gen. Corbin, who was retired from the army a short time ago, was born at Batavia, O., 66 years ago.

College Graduates in the World.

One of the Yale professors has been making a study of the occupations of Yale graduates by classes. He finds among other things, that a constantly lessening number are entering the ministry, and a steadily increasing number are studying law. The law now claims more than twice as many as any other profession. Next to it comes finance. Fewer than one-twelfth of the graduates enter the ministry, in spite of the fact that one of the purposes for which Yale was founded was "to train godly young men for the Christian ministry." But, side by side with these facts, it is also noted that charitable and philanthropic work—the giving both of money and of service—is yearly claiming a larger share of the interest of educated men and women. Perhaps that is where the "godly young men" of to-day are going. —Youth's Companion.

Prevent Hair Falling.

Shampoo the hair with a soap mixture, made by dissolving an oily soap in hot water; a tablespoonful of shaved soap to a cup of water. Add ten drops of glycerin. If your hair is light you may put in a half-teaspoonful of powdered borax. Wash the hair well with this solution and rinse in many waters.

France's Provision for Old Age. France has no old age insurance measure, but a large amount is annually spent in relief to aged natives.

"JIM" BAKER'S CABIN

COLORADO TO PRESERVE INTERESTING DWELLING.

Is Situated in Little Snake River Valley, the Scene of Many an Exciting Adventure with the Indians.

Denver, Col.—The people of Colorado feel that "Jim" Baker's old cabin on the Little Snake river should come under the law that gives the government supervision and control of historic places of interest.

The cliff dwellings of Colorado have been set apart as a national park. Beecher island Indian battlefield is also a national park, and there is a monument where Maj. Thornburg and his troops were killed in northwestern Colorado when they were marching to the rescue of the Ute agent, Meeker. As interesting as any of these places is Jim Baker's cabin, built in the early 40's by this intrepid trapper, scout and pathfinder, who ranks with Jim Bridger and Kit Carson among the great characters of the early west. Here Baker penetrated, long before any other white man thought of settling in such a wild country, and here he lived with the friendly Indians and fought the unfriendly tribes, every day being spiced with some thrilling adventure.

Baker's unique cabin, which is built with a "lookout" on top, where the trapper used to watch for unfriendly Indians, is located in a romantic spot. It is in the valley of the Little Snake river, which winds along the Colorado-Wyoming state line. It is in the foothills of the Sierra Madre mountains, and near it is the celebrated Battle Mountain, where Baker and some trappers and squaws successfully stood off a large attacking party of Indians. Few visit the spot today because of its inaccessibility, but this will soon be changed. A few miles below Bridger's cabin the Routt County Development company of Denver is opening 50,000 acres of state land to settle-



Baker's Cabin with Indian Lookout on Top.

ment. A 60-mile irrigation ditch is being built, and next year, when the water is turned on the land embraced in this vast project, "Jim" Baker's once lonely valley will be thickly populated and there is no doubt that a spur of the Union Pacific railroad will reach it from the north, while the new Moffat road, from Denver to Salt Lake, will pass within a few miles of it from the south.

Old "Jim" Baker himself would never have dreamed of the rush for this valley which the building of the Little Snake river ditch presages. He moved into the Little Snake country early in the 40's, it is said, because some one had moved into the same county with him in the eastern part of Colorado a year or two before, and he considered the country was getting "too darned crowded." Even when he died, in 1898, there was little indication of the present great demand for cheap irrigated land, and the scout would have scoffed at anybody who would have prophesied the coming of a great irrigation enterprise to the Little Snake river valley.

"Jim" Baker's experience in the wild west, particularly in Wyoming, is well paralleled by "Jim" Bridger. Baker was born in 1818 at Belleville, Ill. In 1838 he joined a company of recruits at St. Louis, in the service of the American Fur company, and made the long journey up the Missouri and across the plains into Wyoming. It is a notable fact that this first expedition was in charge of "Jim" Bridger, and it was only through the tact and resources of this notable plainsman that the entire party was not lost. Many times the party was stopped by savages, and the warriors held a council to determine whether to kill the white men or let them go on. But always, according to Baker, "Jim" Bridger's quickness of wit, and his extraordinary knowledge of the Indian character saved the scalps of the entire outfit. In all the years of his frontier experience Baker declared he was never nearer death than on this first trip, which ended at the mouth of Popo Agie, on Wind river.

Baker's cabin was the scene of many an exciting skirmish, and the forethought of the old trapper in building the queer "lookout" on his house was more than once rewarded when he headed off Indians who sought to surprise him. In 1855 Baker entered the services of the government as a scout, and for several years he was looked upon as one of the greatest scouts and guides in the service of the army. The Pike's Peak excitement drew him into Denver and in 1859 he built a home on Clear creek, not far from the present capital of Colorado. Here he remained until 1873, when he went back to his first love—the Little Snake river valley.

Baker, like the other old trappers of his day, had several Indian wives. Many of his children now live in Colorado and Wyoming and they are justly proud of their intrepid ancestor.

WINS NEW FRENCH HONORS.

Rodman Wanamaker Made Officer of Legion of Honor.

Philadelphia.—In the recent promotion of Rodman Wanamaker to the grade of officer of the Legion of Honor the president of France has recognized a remarkable achievement. Mr. Wanamaker is the younger son of John Wanamaker. He and his brother, Thomas B. Wanamaker, who is the proprietor of the Philadelphia North American, have long been associated with their distinguished father in his great mercantile enterprises, notably the big New York and Philadelphia department stores.

Rodman Wanamaker established the Paris branch and set a precedent.



RODMAN WANAMAKER.

(American Who Has Won Signal French Honor Through Business.)

He brought about a practical commercial reciprocity, which never existed before, and which has worked to the advantage of both nations. By making a personal study of the situation in France he found a way to supply the deficiencies of the American market by drawing upon the skill of the French workman.

He showed the Frenchman how to make goods that America needed and that could not be bought at home. At the same time he introduced into France goods in which America excels.

Ten years ago he was made a chevalier in the legion in recognition of his services in the encouragement of art. His promotion in the order, however, is due as much to his commercial achievement as to his work in the interest of art.

For several consecutive years he has been president of the American Art association of Paris, an organization which includes French, as well as American students. From the time he went to Paris in the interest of his father's business he has been a patron of the French salons. He has bought and shipped to this country hundreds of masterpieces. From the salon of 1903 alone he purchased more than 400 paintings, all of which were exhibited in the Wanamaker stores in this city and Philadelphia without cost to the public.

Mr. Wanamaker is a staunch advocate of outdoor culture and a prominent clubman.

MOOSE BROKEN TO HARNESS.

Minnesota Man Owns One of Oddest Team in America.

Eldora, Ia.—Edward Crossman, of Eldora, Minn., owns one of the oddest teams in America. He succeeded last winter in breaking a pair of moose to drive in harness. In his sleigh Mr. Crossman spun about as rapidly behind these animals as if drawn by horses.

The moose were captured at Bear Island lake, a few miles to the south-



Crossman's Moose Team.

west of Eldora, five years ago. The mother had been killed by an Indian, and a trapper in the neighborhood, hearing the dog barking, hurried to the spot, where he found two moose calves. Mr. Crossman bought these calves from the trapper and secured a permit from the governor to keep them in his possession.

At first the moose did not like the idea of being hitched up and they made a great fuss, but being young they took to it sooner than if they had been full grown. The problem of feeding the moose was no small one. At first Crossman fed them willow twigs and young birch, but this became a difficult task, for they required about three wagon loads a week.

To-day they eat hay, turnips and cabbage and seem to enjoy the diet. One of the moose will eat as much as two horses. They nibble at something most of the time, except when lying down in the middle of the day. Each moose weighs about 850 pounds.

Nothing tickles a woman more than to find one of her own hairs on her husband's coat.

MILLIONAIRE IN JAIL

CONVICT INHERITS WEALTH BUT CANNOT SPEND IT.

Pasquale Monaldi of Italy Sentenced to Fifteen Years' Imprisonment for Murder, Comes Into Riches.

Seldom has there been afforded a more striking illustration of the irony of fortune than that which has befallen a young Italian. He has suddenly become enormously wealthy, but the unexpected access of riches only adds to his misery. He cannot spend a cent of it on himself. He has to work hard without pay and subsist on the plainest fare, although money enough is his to enable him to wallow in luxuries were he only to get it.

Pasquale Monaldi is a millionaire, but he still remains a convict. Not long ago he was working wearily at breaking stones under the African sun on the island of Lampedusa, between Malta and Tripoli, wondering why he had been sent into the world if the end was the four walls of a prison during the best years of his life, when a companion, seeing his dejection, undertook to cheer him up by predicting that something would certainly happen.

"Yes," said the other contemptuously, "I can die, that's what can happen."

The same mood followed him to his cell, and it was with a smothered oath that he looked up when a rattling at his door announced a visitor. Two men walked solemnly into the narrow cell, and standing before the convict asked him if he had not felt in his bones that something was going to happen.

"Happen," exclaimed Pasquale roused to fury by the second harping on the same theme, "don't bother me



PASQUALE MONALDI.

with happenings, what I want is to be left in peace!"

"Very well, then," said the visitor, "I shall have your millions and leave you in peace!"

After baiting the poor fellow some time longer until he was rapidly losing his head, he was told that an aunt, whose very existence he had forgotten, had just died, leaving millions, and that he, Pasquale, the poor convict, was her only heir.

"What are you torturing me for?" he cried, "that would be the limit! Millions outside and I—a prisoner! I will not believe in such ill luck."

But, all the same, it was true. Pasquale's aunt, Berta Forlani, went when young to South America with her parents, where she married a miner. This miner discovered a silver mine, and died leaving her rich. The now old and childless woman had just passed to her long rest, and her nephew is the only survivor of the whole family.

Pasquale, who was a barber, is in his convict prison for 15 years, and is now just 25, having served three years already. His crime was murder, but not premeditated. One evening he was out walking with his sweetheart, Rosa Gambrotta, but the course of true love was not flowing very smoothly. She was not as wrapped up in her companion as he would have wished, and in his eyes, was too conscious of the admiring glances thrown at her. When he was in a thoroughly bad temper they met a certain Giuseppe Bottego, his most feared rival, who greeted the girl familiarly, all three stopping to talk.

Rather free jokes passed between Rosa and Giuseppe, which ended by the latter catching her about the waist, and, with a ribald jest, planted a resounding kiss on her red lips. She, taken aback, screamed, and furiously demanded if Pasquale would stand by and see her thus treated.

Pasquale on his side saw red, and drawing his knife struck wildly at the offender, sending the blade straight into his heart. It was all over in a moment. The victim sank dead to the pavement, while the murderer and girl, hoping to get away in the darkness and loneliness of the road, turned to run, but were stopped.

All this came out at the trial, which ended in Pasquale being sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude, the bitterness of his fate being intensified by the knowledge that Rosa was a heartless flirt, who would speedily dry her eyes and console herself with another lover.

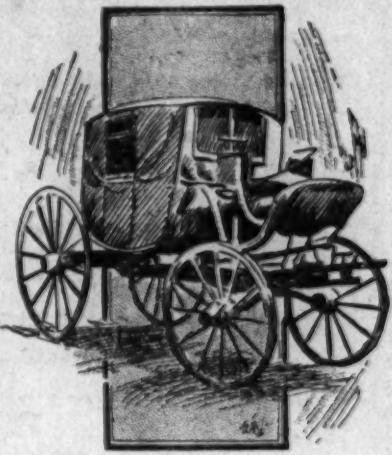
And the millions? They will be administered by some one appointed by the courts, and if he is honest Pasquale will find them waiting for him when he comes out. If he should turn out dishonest, Pasquale may find himself as penniless as when he first donned the convict's garb.

COACH WASHINGTON RODE IN.

Beekman Family's Mahogany Carriage in New York Once More.

New York.—There was taken to the New York Historical society's building from Oyster Bay, L. I., recently a coach in which George Washington used to ride. Although it was built more than 160 years ago it is in an excellent state of preservation and could probably make many a long trip yet.

The coach was built in England for Gerard Beekman. It was first taken to the family home of the Beekmans, on what is now Beekman street, New



The Beekman Coach.

York, and was used by the family up to and during the revolutionary war.

Just after the war, when Washington was president, he was often the guest of the family, and the coach was put at his disposal and often used by him. When Gerard Beekman died it was bequeathed to his son, William, the grandfather of the present owners. That part of the will which relates to the coach was framed and still hangs in the Beekman homestead at Oyster Bay. It reads:

"To my son, William B. I bequeath my coach, trusting he will preserve it as my other children think it too old fashioned to have around. Dated November 3, 1801."

The vehicle is built of mahogany and is elaborately carved in relief. The blue scroll painting is still visible over all the framework. The body of the coach measures seven feet nine inches from the floor to the roof. It slopes in front, and while the front wheels are of the ordinary size the rear wheels are six feet in diameter.

The coach is so high from the ground that three steps are necessary; these fold up so that they form a block of iron ten inches square. On the doors at each side is still visible the coat of arms of the Beekman family.

Two panes of glass 10x12 inches in the front of the coach give light. The coachman's seat in front is guarded by a wide strap with a big buckle. There is a seat for the footman at the rear, with ample room for baggage.

Under the two seats in the carriage are large drawers. The coach is lined with heavy gray felt which is badly torn and moth-eaten.

The present head of the Beekman family, Gerard Beekman, kept the coach for many years in a special coach house, and the coachmen were under instruction to save it first in case of fire.

SENATOR MAY BE PROSECUTED.

H. A. Dupont Figures in Case Against Powder Companies.

Washington.—Senator Henry A. Dupont, who may be subjected to a criminal prosecution if the government wins its case against the powder combine, was elected United States senator from Maryland in 1906. He has long been connected with the powder company, but is supposed to



SENATOR H. A. DUPONT. (Head of Powder Trust Who May Be Prosecuted.)

have sold his holdings after his election to the senate. Mr. Dupont was born in 1838 and was educated in the University of Pennsylvania and the United States military academy. From the latter institution he was graduated at the head of his class in 1861, and he took an active part in the civil war, being brevetted lieutenant colonel in 1864 for distinguished services, besides being awarded a congressional medal. In 1875 he resigned from the army, and for a time was president of the Wilmington & Northern railroad. For a number of years Senator Dupont has been engaged in agricultural pursuits more for pleasure than profit. He is a widower.

Hobby of Prince of Wales. The prince of Wales is an able critic and a keen inspector of hospitals and their work.

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THE BALLOT.

A ballot in the hands of an ignorant voter is almost as dangerous as a loaded gun in the hands of a child; it is apt to do more harm than good. Like other good things in this world, the ballot must be used intelligently to be most effective.

It is an individual possession, and should only be used to further the interests of its possessor. Therefore, each voter, before casting his ballot should ask himself how it will be possible for the man or principle for which he votes to help him individually. Unless their interests are the same, the voter must expect to find the man of his choice arrayed against him when the test comes, for self-preservation always has been and always will be the first law of nature. Hence, when a candidate, in seeking votes, promises to represent conflicting interests, he is agreeing to do the impossible, for no man can serve two masters, and he will always be found in the service of the one that he believes will best advance his own selfish interests.

This is the main reason why there is so much fraud and corruption in public affairs: the interests of the briber are opposed to those of the voters, and he uses money as the means of securing his ends by corrupting the official, depending on the exercise of the privileges he secures to reward himself. The only way in which such practices can ever be stopped is by removing the incentive, that is, by making it impossible for the individual to derive a profit through a public franchise or untitled. In other words, whatever is collectively used must be collectively owned and operated.

Today the negro is, or should be, intensely interested in the labor problem, for he is in the producing class as distinguished from the non-producing class, or capital class, and a very casual investigation will but show him that the real interests of these two classes are diametrically opposite; the laborers trying to get the most for the least effort, and the capitalist trying to give the least for the greatest amount of the products of the laborer.

This being true, how should the Negro cast his vote as between these two factions? He must remember that the men who own most of the property are generally well educated and know better how to accomplish their purpose than the uneducated, and also that their wealth carries a weight that the man without property cannot hope to exert. Where there are but two parties, or candidates, and they are both dominated by the wealth-owning class, it makes but little difference to the voter of the producing or using class which of the two is successful, for his interests will be only secondary, if they are not entirely neglected, by any legislation that will be enacted by the successful party.

Under these circumstances the poor voter virtually throws his vote away by voting for either of such parties, for he must expect to see any promise broken under sufficient pressure that was made for the pur-

pose of getting his vote.

On the other hand, a vote is not lost if cast for one whose interests are identical with the voter, even though his candidate should be defeated, for the growth of such a party will cause the self-interest, or fear for self-preservation, of the successful party to enact legislation that otherwise would not have been done.

IT IS AMUSING.

Long before the nomination of President Roosevelt The Bee opposed him and it continues to oppose him. It now seems that a few Negro candidates for the next convention want to insist on placing its Editor in the Roosevelt column. These candidates must do better than that. They must have a real live and new issue to defeat the Editor of The Bee as a delegate to the next convention. The white Republican who has been selected is a simon pure Republican who believes in human rights and has on more than five hundred occasions upheld falling humanity.

WHERE WE STAND.

The Record, the organ of the candidate for Bishop and other paper that doesn't know where it stands, have stated that The Bee has betrayed Senator Foraker. The Bee is under obligations to no man and neither does it betray the confidence of any one. The Editor of The Bee is a candidate for delegate from this city to the next National Convention and he is against Roosevelt and all of his policies. He is against Taft and the entire Administration combine. Will the candidate for Bishop declare himself? The Editor of The Bee has been for Senator Foraker long before the Brownsville incident and long before any person ever thought of naming him for president of the United States and long before Senator Foraker ever thought of having his name mentioned for the Presidency. The Bee has been an admirer of this distinguished Senator and the only time that it ever opposed him was at the time he opposed Senator Hanna for the misfit in the White House. The Bee is under obligations to no man or set of men. Senator Foraker ought to be proposed, and if any colored man opposes him, he should receive a paralytic stroke in the hand that accepts a bribe.

The colored Americans owe a debt of gratitude to Senator Foraker. They should never forget what he has gone through to sustain human rights. The honesty of The Bee is only questioned at any time by demagogues and religious hypocrites. Show one line that The Bee has published that would warrant a doubt in the minds of honest people. The Bee will rise or fall with Senator Foraker and he knows it. When he doubts the honesty of The Bee, then let demagogues speak.

ONE DOLLAR PER!

There are some saloons in this city where whenever a colored American enters and calls for a drink of whiskey or a glass of beer, etc., he is informed that the whiskey is one dollar per drink or the beer is twenty-five cents per glass.

The excise board should reject such saloon licenses because it is in violation of law.

While The Bee doesn't approve of saloons in any shape, certainly when such establishments go so far as to discriminate against any citizen on account of his color by charging such high prices, such places should not be granted licenses.

Whereas the law permits saloons to exist, they should not allow any saloon to overcharge any citizen on account of his color. As a matter of fact colored citizens have saloons conducted by those of their own race, they should patronize them and not subject themselves to insults. There are saloons in this city whose proprietors have earned a fortune from colored citizens but who now inform them that their trade is not wanted. When colored citizens learn that it is best to patronize their own saloons, other nationalities will cater for their trade.

Hereafter if a colored citizen is seen with a Times in his hands, put it down that he is a good subject for St. Elizabeth.

Just why colored citizens insist on going to places that don't want them The Bee is unable to state. There are several first-class saloons in this city, conducted by colored Americans and they should be patronized.

Why then is it necessary for colored men to go where they are not wanted? Let the colored citizen who drinks whiskey, beer, etc., go to their own places. Let them say to the white saloon keeper, if you don't want colored trade, there are places that do. What better places can be found than Gray's, Moore's, Cosley's, Gaskins' & Gaines', Holmes', the Philadelphia House, and other places too numerous to mention? The time has come for colored citizens to become more independent. When this is shown, the colored citizen will be respected.

HURTING THE RACE.

It is to be regretted that the entire colored race must be blamed for the conduct of a few unruly upstarts, boys and girls, and in many instances a few of the denizens of the alleys. In a large degree the pulpit ought to be more active and see if there are any in its congregation or in the vicinity in which the church is situated that could be reached by admonishing these individuals to be more careful as to their deportment when they board a street car. Last Sunday morning about five young colored men boarded an Eleventh Street car under the influence of liquor. Just where they secured the liquor so early, it being about nine o'clock, and just how they became intoxicated so soon, is a mystery. They were noisy and to a great extent profane. These are the conditions that injure the better element of the colored Americans. If the pulpit would do its duty in this particular instead of seeking graft and impoverishing the congregation by collecting large sums of money to go abroad, the condition of the colored people would be improved. After many of these ministers go abroad, what benefit is it to them? They go and return and sit down and wait until the next year, then many of them suggest other schemes to get money from their congregations. It is hoped that a more charitable observation will be taken by those who have power to give and take away. All the colored people are not alike. The better element of colored people are not responsible for the acts of those who don't seem to improve their condition. These conditions are hurting the race.

WHY PATRONIZE THEM?

A correspondent a few weeks ago called to the attention of the readers of The Bee the wholesale discrimination of colored citizens in the several places of amusement in this city. The colored people know that that they are not wanted in them and why do they patronize them? Why will they continue to be humiliated? Certainly if these places of amusement don't want them, it seems to The Bee that these people degrade themselves by patronizing institutions that don't cater to colored patronage. The Washington Times some few months ago publicly stated that it did not cater for colored patrons, but it seems to The Bee that more colored people purchase the Times than ever. It can be justly said, whenever you see a colored person with a Times, you may conclude that he is a fit subject for St. Elizabeth. No colored person with a grain of sense will purchase the Times after such a declaration. There is something wrong with some colored people. They should not go where they are not wanted. They should not purchase a paper that has declared that it doesn't cater for their patronage. If they must read a daily paper there are several in this city that are friendly to them and will undoubtedly give them a square deal, namely, the Star, Post, and Herald.

Hereafter if a colored citizen is seen with a Times in his hands, put it down that he is a good subject for St. Elizabeth.

FOR TAFT.

Prof. Booker T. Washington has a right to declare for Mr. Taft if he so desires. Is that any reason that he will be nominated and elected? Mr. Washington has expressed his opinion and it will go for what it is worth.

Now The Bee expresses its opinion. Mr. Taft will not be nominated, and if nominated he will not be elected, notwithstanding the aid President Roosevelt may give him. The friends of Mr. Washington have the same right to become offended with The Bee as the friends of Mr. Foraker have to become offended with Mr. Washington.

The Bee would suggest to the colored Americans to drop the name of Taft and don't worry, because he has no more show of being nominated than the editor of The Bee has of being appointed to the United States Supreme Bench.

Let us work for the nomination of Senator Foraker or someone named by him.

Burton will be nominated in the city of Cleveland, to defeat Mayor Johnson. Burton is against Senator Foraker; hence all loyal Republicans must vote against him. It is a scheme to secure a Taft delegation.

Burton must be defeated. Mayor Johnson is a better man.

SUPERVISORS TRANSFERRED.

The transfers of two supervising principals will enable them to show their ability to discipline, if nothing more. When men arrogate to themselves superior authority simply because they have been put in a position of power is no evidence that they should use that power to the detriment of those under them. It is not necessary at all times to exercise domineering power over the weak. Female teachers in the public schools have some rights that should be respected. Some people in power should be given an opportunity to show what they can do with the impossible. Let us see what we will see.

THE JIM CROW NEGRO.

Notwithstanding the continued discrimination against the Negro, he continues to patronize the Jim Crow theaters. You will see them going in droves to the Jim Crow theater and begging for a seat in the Jim Crow corner. Will the colored American ever learn any sense? Will he continue to be the sycophant and poodle dog for poor white trash? The Bee has seen many things in its life but it is a novelty to see colored people purchase tickets at a theater to be Jim Crowed.

MR. B. H. WARNER.

The address of Mr. B. H. Warner at Deanwood Park, Monday afternoon, was full of solid sense and good advice.

THE TRIUMPH OF REV. SIMON P. W. DREW, THE EVANGELIST, IS REMARKABLE.

Continued from 1st page.
The great Concord Baptist Church, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Dr. Dixon gave Dr. Drew his first letter of introduction in his early ministry, and catechized him when he was ordained to the gospel ministry.

Rev. John Humpstone, D.D., President of the Long Island Baptist Association.

Dear Brother:
This will introduce to you Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, pastor of the St. Stephen's Baptist Church, of Long Island City, N. Y., an energetic and persistent young pastor, seeking aid for to build a house of worship for his people. Any assistance that you can rendered him will be highly appreciated by.

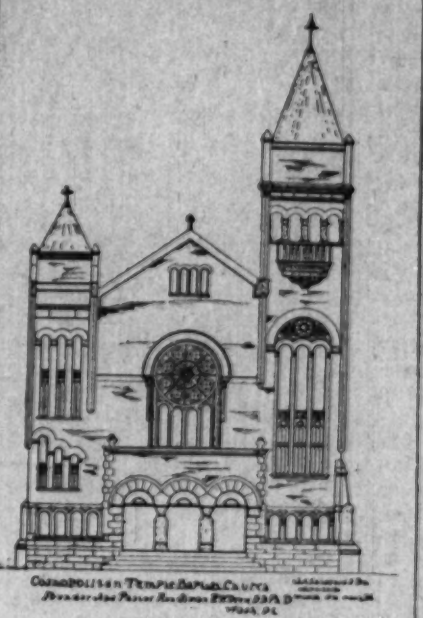
Yours in Christ,
William T. Dixon.

West Fifty-seventh Street Calvary Baptist Church, New York City.
To Whom it may Concern:

This will introduce to you the Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, pastor of St. Stephen's Baptist Church (colored), Long Island City, N. Y., a reliable and honest, persistent young pastor, soliciting for a most commendable work to build a house of worship for the colored people. Any assistance rendered him will be applied to a praiseworthy cause.

Fraternally yours,
R. S. McArthur.
With these recommendations and his

own push and fearless, persistent efforts. Dr. Drew stands head of all evangelistic preachers in the United States. It is said that fully fifty thousand people have been converted in different parts of these United States by his preaching. He is the honored president of the National Negro Baptist Evangelical Convention of America, and the William McKinley Normal and Industrial School, of Alexandria, Va. He is the seventh son of his parents, and has a natural born gift as a preacher. The cornerstone, according to the Baptist faith, will be laid on Sunday.



THE COSMOPOLITAN TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

January 5, 1908, at 3 p.m., by the Nimrod Grand Encampment of K. of J.

Addresses will be made by some of the most prominent and most able citizens, both white and colored. Thursday, January 16, the Hon. Ralph W. Tyler, auditor of the War Department, will deliver an address, subject, "The Negro Relationship to Journalism."

Dr. M. W. Gilbert, pastor of the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church; Dr. C. S. Morris, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church; Dr. George H. Simms, pastor of the Union Baptist Church; Dr. R. J. Brown, pastor of the Day Star Baptist Church; Dr. L. J. Brown, president of the Negro Baptist State Convention; Dr. Granville Hunt, pastor of the Grace Baptist Church; Dr. A. E. Brooker, pastor of St. Paul's Baptist Church; Dr. N. S. Epps, pastor of the Mercy Seat Baptist Church of New York; Dr. M. L. Harvey, pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church, Boston, Mass.; Dr. W. N. Dayenport, president of the Eastern Shore Academy, Virginia; Dr. H. Clement, pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Margaretville, N. C.; W. E. D. Nash, pastor of the Brooks Memorial Baptist Church, Penn.; Dr. L. E. Twisby, pastor of the Mount Gilead Baptist Church, New York; Dr. William Perry, State Evangelist of New Jersey; Dr. E. N. McDaniels, pastor of the Fountain Baptist Church, of Summit, N. J., and secretary of the Negro Baptist Preachers' Union, of New York City, will speak.

Dr. Drew was licensed to preach the gospel July 10, 1894, by the St. Paul's Baptist Church, and ordained to the gospel ministry October 29, 1896 at St. Stephen's Baptist Church, New York, of which he is the founder. He is one of the founders of the First Negro Baptist Preachers' Union, and also one of the founders of the Interdenominational Preachers' Union of New York City. He is the ex-president of the United Aid and Beneficial Association of America; president of the Lincoln Colored Republican League, New York. He is a member of the faculty of the Medical, Chirurgical and Theological College of Christ Institution, of Baltimore, Md.; he aided the election of several Republican presidents of the United States; he was made a colonel in the last inauguration of President Roosevelt. He has the endorsement of some of the most representative citizens of the United States. Mr. B. H. Warner, a multi-millionaire, of the District of Columbia, is one of his staunch friends; also Major Richard Sylvester, superintendent of the Washington police.

His legal advisers consist of W. Calvin Chase, Hugh T. Taggart, B. H. Warner, Jr., and Judge E. M. Hewlett. Attorney at Law W. Calvin Chase has been his senior attorney from the beginning to the present day.

Dr. Drew bears letters of endorsement from the following well-known prominent governors and citizens: Governor S. Guild, Jr., of Massachusetts; Governor A. L. Harris, of Ohio; Governor S. S. Deneen, of Illinois; Governor George H. Utter, of Rhode Island; Governor J. Frank Hanly, of Indiana; Governor Claude S. Swanson, of Virginia; Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania; Governor Henry D. Erbert, of Connecticut; and the late Governor Frank S. Higgins, of New York. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt made a special gift in form of a handsome handkerchief to his church fair, at his request, when he was pastor of the old St. Paul's Baptist Church, Boston, Mass.; Governor Bates, at that time Governor of the State of Massachusetts, sent a special representative to Dr. Drew's installation when he was installed as the pastor of the St. Paul's Baptist Church, also Prof. Booker T. Washington sent a letter of commendation.

He has pastored some of the leading Baptist Churches in the United States. Dr. R. S. McArthur, D.D., LL.D., pastor of the great Calvary Baptist Church, one of the leading churches in the United States, has endorsed Dr. Drew's work, and said that his name should be changed from Drew to Draw, because he can draw the largest crowds of any colored preacher of the age. Dr. R. D. Wynn, pastor of the great Bethany Baptist Church, Newark, N. J., says that Dr. Drew's name should be changed to "Joshua."

Mr. B. H. Warner, one of the leading citizens and a multi-millionaire, says that he never saw a colored man of preacher with such strong conviction and energetic push about him in his life.

Dr. Drew conducted one of the greatest revival meetings ever witnessed in the city of Washington, in 1904.

NEGRO LABOR IS RAPIDLY ORGANIZING UNDER THE I. L. U. BANNER.

When you consider what a great thing there is for the organization and improvement of colored labor, it is hard to understand why no great effort has ever been made along this line in years gone by. Several million Negro wage-earners in this country are struggling every day from early morn till night to make a living—just enough to keep body and soul together, and if any unusual event arises to deprive them of their work, or health, they are helpless to assist themselves.

This problem is one requiring the intelligence and diplomacy of our most able men, for it is a great question to grapple with, but with right and justice on our side we ought to surely solve it in time.

At the present moment there is but one organization of strength and power that devotes its entire attention to this question of helping to elevate the Negro wage-earners, and that is the I. L. U. Grand Lodge of Dayton, Ohio.

From an idea and indomitable faith this great movement has grown in five and one-half years from nothing to a powerful union of 434 subordinate lodges and over 39,623 members in all parts of the country. And a pleasing thing to note is, that every officer and member of this I. L. U. organization is highly enthusiastic over the grand achievement of the order, and they all pull solidly together to advance the movement.

This order is different in principle from the regular fraternal and benefit lodges, and does not aim to compete with them nor interfere with their work in any way whatever. In fact a great many of the faithful and enthusiastic I. L. U. people are leaders in other lodges, too, but as the two are founded upon a different principle, they can work to good advantage in both.

While the underlying principles of the I. L. U. are to elevate, protect and financially assist our wage-earning brethren and sisters, and to support them in sickness, and bury the deceased members, yet the help of all good race people is needed to advance and spread this order into new parts. Teachers, doctors, ministers of the gospel, and all such can help by taking hold and working up the matter in their own vicinity.

This paper has had business dealings with the Grand Lodge of the I. L. U. for some time, and we have found them reliable in every respect, and people of their word. If you are interested in this order, and wish to be supplied free with all information and a constitution, you should write a letter to them asking for same and giving your name and address. Address the letter to The I. L. U. Grand Lodge, 107 Canby Building, Dayton, Ohio, and you will receive a complete set of explanatory literature and a pleasant and courteous letter in reply.

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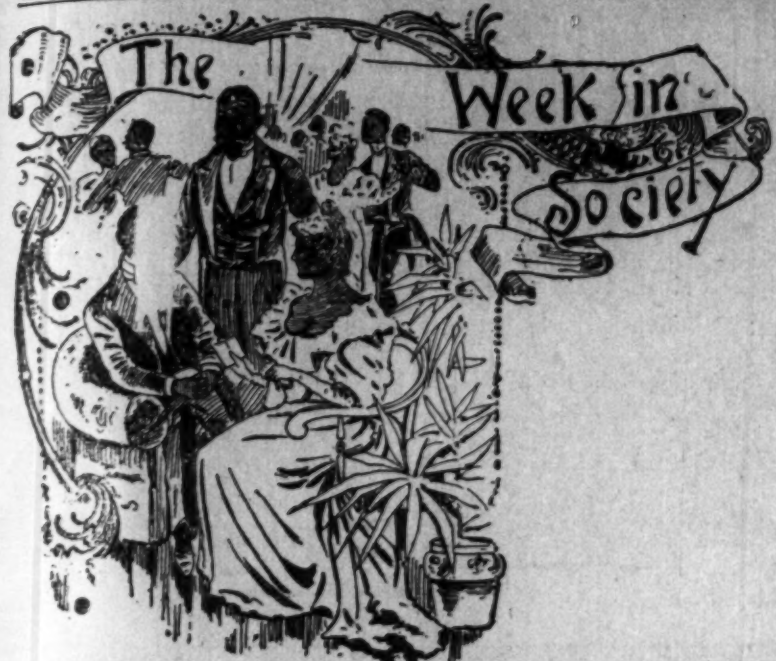
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BALTIMORE AND OHIO EXCURSIONS.

Snuday, September 8, \$1.00 to Harpers Ferry, Charlestown and Winchester and return.
Train leaves Washington at 8:30 a.m.



The Week in Society

Mrs. Ida Bailey, of our city, presented an encouraging outlook for N. M. Dunbar Circle.

Rev. B. J. Price and wife, of Cleveland, will attend the National Baptist Convention.

We are in receipt of the T. and L. from the National Baptist Publishing Board.

Mr. Anderson T. Lauders, formerly foreman of the composing room of the National Baptist Publishing House, has accepted a position as instructor of printing at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Mrs. E. F. Reed was the guest of honor at a reception while in Baltimore by Mr. John W. Galloway and wife.

Rev. Walter H. Brooks was in Richmond, Va., last week.

Dr. W. W. Jones, while in Charleston, W. Va., was the guest of Miss A. S. Brooks, who was attending the Teachers Institute.

Among the Washingtonians visiting Hampton are Misses L. Butler, Emma Hawkins and L. Winston, the guests of Mrs. Lucy Blue.

Dr. G. H. Fletcher, of New Jersey, visited this city after the close of the Medical Convention in Baltimore.

Mr. J. C. Campbell, an employee of the Census Bureau, spent his vacation visiting his parents in West Virginia.

Miss Maria Millman will visit the Jamestown Exposition in company with Mrs. L. W. Carr, and her aunt, and then return to Washington.

Master W. J. Brehon, who was the guest of Master Ellis Weatherless for two weeks, has returned to Hackensack.

Mrs. Mary Scott, of this city, was entertained by friends while in Huntington.

Mr. William Lee spent several days in Williamsburg, Va., the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Cary.

Miss Charity Hathman has been spending the warm weather with friends in Pennsylvania.

Miss Janie Freeman attended the Doctors Convention in Baltimore last week.

Mr. Preston Willis, who has been at Hot Springs, Va., returned to Washington a few days ago.

Miss Carrie Younger went to New York City to visit Mrs. T. W. Bohannan, her aunt.

Miss Cordelia McCaine is visiting with friends at Blacksburg, S. C.

Bishop and Mrs. J. W. Smith returned to Washington last week, after a pleasant trip to Asbury Park.

Mrs. Carrie W. Clifford, of Cleveland, Ohio, has joined her husband, and will reside in Washington for some time. The sons of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford will attend school at Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Charles E. Hall is visiting with friends in New York City.

Mr. W. C. Robinson returned to this city last week, having spent a pleasant time in Philadelphia.

Miss Jennie Lewis, of Columbus, Ohio, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Upshaw, of this city, some days, is one of the social leaders of Columbus.

Quite a host of the social set of Denver, Colorado, accepted the invitation of Mrs. F. M. Lenza, of that place, to meet Mrs. L. M. Henry, of the District of Columbia, who is visiting Denver.

Misses Lula Trice, of Atlanta, Ga., is expected in the city soon as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Cloud.

Mrs. Willie Scott is visiting her mother and friends in Mississippi.

The funeral of Mrs. Dolly A. C. Jones at the Third Baptist Church was one of the largest that has ever taken place in Washington. The floral offerings were unusually beautiful, numerous and costly. The sermon of Dr. J. H. Lee was a splendid tribute to the memory of a useful woman. To quote his text, "She has done what she could."

The Virginia Home Restaurant at the Jamestown Exposition, in which the late Mrs. Dolly A. C. Jones was jointly interested with Giles B. Jackson, has been taken over by the executive committee, and the business will be carried on under the general direction of Chairman Thomas J. Calloway.

Mrs. A. M. Curtis, fiscal agent of the Negro Department of the Jamestown Exposition, is in the city for a few days.

Dr. George C. Hall, one of Chicago's leading physicians and surgeons, and founder of the Provident Hospital in

persed with. Mrs. T. J. Calloway is carrying on the cataloguing without compensation, and it is thought that Mrs. A. M. Curtis will voluntarily relinquish her salary as fiscal agent and donate her services from now until the end of the Exposition period. Prof. Arthur L. Macbeth, whose excellent work in connection with the agricultural and manufacture and liberal arts has contributed largely to the success of the exposition, has also been discontinued and will return with his family to Charleston, S. C., where he was a lucrative business as a photographic artist.

Mrs. Emmett J. Scott, of Tuskegee, Ala., was a recent guest of Miss Fannie A. Thompson, of Sixth street, LeDroit Park.

Mrs. J. R. Francis, W. S. Lofton, Amanda V. Gray, G. Sumner Wormley, L. H. Singleton, John G. Mitchell, C. W. Childs, C. M. Marshall, G. W. Cabanis, A. B. Penn, U. J. Daniels, A. R. Collins, P. W. Price, M. O. Dumas, A. W. Curtis were among the Washington Physicians, dentists, and pharmacists in attendance upon the National Medical Association at Baltimore last week.

Superintendent Roscoe Conkling Bruce can be seen any day from eight to five with reference to school matters at the Summer Building, corner of Seventeenth and K streets.

The delegation which attended the A. M. E. Bishops' Council at Boston is at home again. It included Bishop J. W. Smith and wife, Rev. S. L. Corrothers, Rev. W. H. Davenport, Rev. P. H. Williams, Mrs. Charles Thomas, Mrs. E. H. Jackson, Hon. J. C. Dancy, Miss Eva Coxon and Miss S. J. Janifer.

Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Harris and Miss Mollie Harris, of Louisville, Ky., spent a few days in the city last week, the guests of Mr. W. H. Davis, of the Bureau of Statistics, who is Mrs. Harris' brother. The party was highly entertained on Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Tenth and R streets northwest.

Mr. A. E. Manning, editor of the Indianapolis World, was in the city last week, en route to Atlantic City. He will stop here on his return trip westward.

Judge Robert H. Terrell is nursing a sore toe.

Hon. Judson W. Lyons will take an active part in the fight against the adoption of the disfranchising amendment to the Georgia constitution.

Mr. H. C. Conley has finally got the Hon. Richard T. Greener to consent to go on a lecture tour, and are now arranging in New York, at great expense, moving pictures to illustrate these lectures on the American Negro and the Negro abroad; other foreign and mores subjects will also be elaborately treated, on the Burton Holmes style. Musical program of classical and popular selections, and religious songs illustrated with hand-colored stereopticon views.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Jones, of 498 K street northwest, and Mrs. Victoria Bowie, of 1642 Tenth street northwest, have returned to the city from their vacation trip to Niagara Falls, New York, and Toronto, Canada. They spent three days in Niagara Falls, and the rest of the time in Toronto. On Monday night, August 26, they were tendered a reception by Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Price, of 105 Moose street, Toronto, Ontario, at which time some of the most prominent colored people of that city were in attendance. The musical talent was in abundance, and many solos of various kinds were rendered during the evening. The party while in Toronto stopped at the residence of Mrs. Mary Smith, who was formerly Mrs. Mary Cooper, of this city, and who went to Canada several years ago, all of whom have since accumulated considerable wealth. Mrs. Price is the accomplished daughter of Mrs. Smith.

Miss M. E. Janifer and Miss Eva Harvey have returned from Hampton, Va.

Mrs. E. L. Kieth has joined her husband at Cape May, N. J., and will visit friends in New York and Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. E. Toppen, of Hanover street northwest, has been visiting friends in Manassas, Va. She seems much improved by her trip.

Rev. Clifford Miller, who has been visiting his parents in Birmingham, Alabama, passed through the city last week on his way to his home in Haverhill, Mass. While here he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Maxfield, of 1229 First street northwest.

Dr. and Mrs. McDougald, of Philadelphia, was the guest of Mrs. E. L. Kieth, of this city. They were entertained by other friends while here.

Miss Clara Leftwich is visiting friends in Virginia.

Little Naomi Toppen, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Toppen, has returned home after a pleasant visit to friends in the country.

Rev. A. R. Griggs, of Texas, will leave for Washington, bringing with him the Texas delegation to the National Baptist Convention, on the 11th.

Miss Florence West, of 1115 New Jersey avenue, is the guest of her brother in Harrisburg, Pa.

Miss A. M. Cates, of Dallas, Texas, will visit the city during the National Baptist Convention.

Miss Bessie Reddick has returned to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Mrs. Wayne, mother of Ill. L. H.

ANNUAL PICNIC

Will be given by the Vestry and Congregation of St. Luke's P. E. Church at Green Willow Park, Anacostia, D. C., Friday, September 13th, 1907, from 3 to 11.30 p.m. Music by Monumental Orchestra, Prof. Charles Hamilton, leader. Refreshments, consisting of all the good things of the season, will be served by the Ladies' Guild at reasonable prices. Admission, Adults, 25 cents; Children under 14 years, 15 cents.

SPECIAL

FOR EVERY THREE BUSH-ELS OF COAL PURCHASED AT OUR YARD WILL GIVE ONE PECK OF COAL FREE DURING THE COLD WEATHER. COLUMBIA COAL AND ICE COMPANY, Near K Street Market.

Repairing neatly done. Our \$2.00 Derbys and Soft Hats Have no Equals. **BRODT'S HATS** ARE OF THE HIGHEST STANDARD. Factory and Salesroom 419 11th St. N. W. Phone Main 4474-Y. BRANCH, 53 9th St., N.

Durham, N. C. Mr. Pearson spoke out of the fullness of his heart, and as usual gave some very helpful points and suggestions. It was also our pleasure to hear Professor Pearson in song. His solos were sung with feeling and expression, and were very much enjoyed by all.

Friday evening was devoted to the "Sacred Concert," where the talent from all over the State of South Carolina was heard. A well-prepared program was rendered under the careful supervision of Professor Uggams, of Orangeburg, and Mrs. E. V. C. Williams, of Abbeville, the latter presiding. The program consisted of solos, duets, trios, etc. Miss Virginia L. Williams, the pianist, sang very successfully "A Bird from O'er the Sea." She was accompanied by Mrs. Walker, of Columbia, South Carolina.

A description of this program would be incomplete without some reference being made to the original poems rendered by Mrs. Morser and Miss Julia Watson, of this State. It gives me inexpressible pleasure to mention the number of original poems rendered by Dr. D. Webster Davis, of Richmond, Va., and the obliging way in which he responded to the many encores. Miss Ada Williams recited "The Street Musician" with much pathos.

The Saturday morning session was opened promptly at 9.30 o'clock. The most interesting feature of this service was the Question Drawer, conducted by Dr. J. E. Shepard. The questions were heard upon him and were fluently unraveled as fast as possible. This proved to be a splendid way to bring light to those who needed it on vital subjects pertaining to Sunday school work. A masterly paper was read just after this most interesting feature of the program by Rev. J. C. Gibbs, B.D., on "Supplies and Periodicals." This also was helpful, and the session closed, all feeling benefitted by what they had seen and heard.

In connection with this convention was the Sate Lawson W. C. T. U., which convened on Saturday morning at the same time the convention was in session. 'Twas a beautiful sight to see the women, old and young, who came from far and near to fight the one great evil, the liquor traffic.

On Saturday evening a large crowd assembled in the Morris Chapel Baptist Church, a very commodious structure, to witness the mammoth mass meeting in the interest of the Womans' Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. E. V. C. Williams, the State President, was at her best. She delivered her annual address in a masterly and eloquent manner. After the devotional exercises conducted by Miss Helen Usher, of Sumter, S. C., timely speeches were made by Mesdames Rogers and Kennedy, of Anderson, S. C., and Mrs. Bulwer, of Rockhill, S. C., on the Y. W. C. T. U., urging more young ladies to organize.

Mrs. Duckett, of Columbia, spoke on "Loyal Temperance Legend Work." Miss Julia Watson, of Columbia, conveyed greetings from Mrs. Rosetta E. Lawson, National Organizer, in a very eloquent and impressive way.

The declaration of principles was read by Miss Mayne Perrin, of Abbeville.

Miss Helen Usher, of Sumter, responded beautifully. Timely remarks were made by Mrs. L. A. Hawkins, of Columbia.

Encouraging addresses were made by Drs. Shepard, Frierson, Moultrie, Watson and others. A large collection was lifted. Mrs. E. V. C. Williams was unanimously re-elected as president.

To my mind, Sunday was the red-letter day, and well might be called the climax. At 9.30 a.m. Sunday all the Sunday schools of the city gathered in union services. Dr. J. E. Shepard presided with much dexterity, assisted by his most efficient co-workers, Messrs. C. C. Spaulding and W. G. Pearson,

A.M., of Durham, N. C. The beauty of the service was that it opened and closed on time.

Suitable music was rendered, which helped to enliven the occasion. After the close of the Sunday school the church service was entered into, a practical sermon was delivered by Dr. P. P. Watson, of Columbia, president of the State Convention.

The afternoon session was held in the A. M. E. Church of Greenwood. It was opened promptly with song service conducted by Professor Pearson. Several brilliant addresses and papers marked the feature of the afternoon. Professor Uggams favored us with one of his soul-stirring vocal solos.

On Sunday evening Dr. Shepard and Professor Pearson gave brilliant addresses. These two speakers held the audience spellbound for no little time. Dr. Shepard gave a wonderful account of his trip abroad.

Thus the intellectual, spiritual, and social feast was ended, and the conventioners left the little city of "magnificent distances" with a determined effort to stand by the interdenominational work and its leaders and make South Carolina the leading light in the union.

SOUTHWEST NOTES.

Rev. W. A. Ray, of Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, filled his pulpit Sunday, and large congregations greeted him. The sacramental text was selected from I. Cor. xi, 26.

Mrs. Jennie Shelton has returned from a short vacation at Asbury Park, and her health is much improved.

Messrs. J. T. Newman and G. A. Turner are spending their annual outing at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Josephine Murray is fast regaining her sight.

Miss J. S. Contee leaves this week for a short visit to Baltimore.

Mr. W. D. White, of Third street, has returned from a visit to his mother in Virginia.

The reception given by the Royal Cabinet Club at Fishermans Hall, on Labor Day, was well attended.

Instrumental music, solos, and quartettes engaged the company until nine o'clock, at which time Mr. Harris Marshall, assisted by the club, served refreshments.

Dancing was indulged in until half-past eleven.

Mr. John Simms is president of the "Royal Cabinet Club."

Miss Martha Marshall, of 812 G street northwest, is improving slowly.

Mr. John Dorsey, of 127 D street southwest, is regaining his health.

Rev. Samuel Jones is able to be out, and is gaining his strength.

Mr. John Calhoun will leave this week to visit his mother, at Annapolis, Maryland.

Mr. Samuel C. Chambers, of The Bee, is down with pneumonia. He is improving.

MISS WILLIAMS.

Abbeville, S. C., Aug. 30, 1907.

Miss Virginia Williams, Abbeville, S. C., was quite an attraction at the Interdenominational State Sunday School Convention. Her skill as an organist and pianist was unsurpassed. She is also blessed with an excellent voice, and her vocal selections were as inspiring as her instrumental renditions. She is destined to be one of the races greatest musical artists. She is the niece of Hon. W. C. Chase.

SUNDAY AT GALBRAITH.

Dr. S. L. Corrothers will deliver the second of a series of sermons at Galbraith, Sunday morning, September 8, at 11 o'clock a.m. In the evening at eight o'clock, "What Shall the Negro Do to Be Saved?"

Last Sunday Galbraith Church was crowded both day and night.

People were seen in the congregation from all parts of the city.

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DIET FOR INVALID

DISHES THAT ARE BOTH NOURISHING AND TEMPTING.

Hot Weather Is Period Most Trying Both for Invalid and Nurse—Cold Broth Sometimes Better Than Hot.

The chronic invalid or convalescent is particularly an object of pity in mid-summer. The appetite is less capacious in cold weather than in hot, and unfortunately for the housewife is less inclined to put forth special effort at the very time when the invalid is most exacting. As the convalescence or comfort of the ailing member of the household depends so much upon the diet, the effort to supply food at once nourishing and appetizing must be sustained. Daintiness is extremely important in serving food for an invalid. Thin, undecorated china and glassware, a liberal use of the inexpensive paper doyleys, and garnishings of fresh parsley, cross and silvers of lemon will help along the good work of tickling the jaded appetite.

Bread, the staff of life, is always a problem in serving the invalid. When toast fails, try pulled bread for a change. This can be made in connection with your regular baking day, kept in a dry place and heated as needed.

Pulled Bread.—Bake ordinary yeast bread in the shape of long, narrow French loaves. When cool, but not entirely cold, cut lengthwise through the center, then with two forks scoop or pull the bread out of the crust and, still using the two forks, pull it apart in strips six or seven inches long and an inch, or an inch and a half in width and thickness. Line a large baking pan with brown paper and arrange the strips of bread on this, rough and crinkled edges uppermost. Set in the oven with the door partly open until it dries out thoroughly, then close the door until the bread turns a golden brown. Warm each time before serving. This is much like Zwiebeck, but its odd shape appeals to the invalid.

If broths must be served as nourishment, try them ice cold instead of hot. The nutritive qualities are there just the same and, if properly seasoned, iced broths are just as good for the patient as the hot ones, and infinitely more tasty. Herewith are recipes for chicken and clam broth. Serve either in a dainty cup, topped off by a spoonful of whipped cream:

Clam Broth.—Buy a dozen small clams in the shell, arrange them in a pan or tray and pour boiling water over them. As fast as they open turn clam and liquor into an enameled stew pan. Add as much water as you have clam liquor. Stew gently for 10 minutes and skim off the scum that rises. Season with a little butter and pep-

per. Use salt according to taste, but sparingly, as the clam liquor is apt to give a salty taste to the dish. Strain through a very fine sieve and set away to chill.

Chicken Broth.—Cut the fowl into quarters. Lay in salted water one hour. Remove and place in three quarts of water, bringing it very slowly to a boil. Boil gently until liquor has diminished one-third. Remove chicken. Season the liquor, bring to a boil and strain. Stir a cupful of hot milk slowly into two beaten eggs, then add the mixture to the broth, stirring slowly. Half of this quantity is sufficient to serve an invalid two or three times a day.

USE FOR OLD SHIRTWAISTS.

Discarded Garments May Be Utilized in Many Ways.

Discarded white shirtwaists are not the useless articles they first appear. One with a pretty front may be cut out in neck and arms for a corset cover. A child's gimpie or a lady's chemisette may also be cut from the portions of handsome waists, while turn-over collars are easily obtained from embroidered fronts. The edges are bound around with bias folds or narrow braid. A plain shirtwaist forms a good foundation for a chemisette of sheer material, as it aids in holding that decidedly inclined to wander article in place. The sleeves and neck are cut out, the armholes bound, and the chemisette stitched into position. If desired, the tail portion may be cut away just above the waist line, doing away with extra bulk at that point. A narrow hem will do as a finish.

Buttered Rice. A nice "made-over" entree for lunch is made by boiling rice, draining well, and placing while warm in a bowl or mold. The next day turn it out carefully upon a pie plate and set in a quick oven. When hot all through draw to you in the oven and butter plentifully. After this let in the oven until it browns lightly. Then butter again, sift over it a thick coating of cheese—preferably Parmesan—and leave in the oven until the cheese is melted. Then heap irregularly with a meringue of whites of two eggs, beaten up with a pinch of celery salt. Brown very lightly, slip a spatula under the mold, and transfer to a hot platter.

Cheese Pudding. One cupful each of grated or chopped cheese, breadcrumbs and milk, one beaten egg, one teaspoonful of butter, one-half teaspoonful each of salt and mixed mustard, one saltspoonful of pepper. Put cheese and breadcrumbs in alternate layers in a buttered pudding dish, mix egg, milk and seasoning, and pour over and bake until firm, or about 15 minutes. Serve hot.

RECIPES FOR FRENCH CAKES.

Dessert Dishes from the Land of Good Cooking.

Lorraine Cakes.—Take one quart of flour, a half pound of butter, a small teaspoonful of salt, and two eggs. Mix and knead these well together. Flatten on the board to the thickness of two silver dollars. Butter a pie dish and line it with the paste, making a rounded edge at the top. Put it in the oven for 15 minutes, and take it out. Beat two eggs together, with a pinch of salt and a half pint of cream. Pour into the paste. Scatter over a few small pieces of butter and put it again in the oven for another 15 minutes. Serve warm or cold.

Biscuit de Savoie.—Take four yolks of eggs and mix them with three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Add and mix two ounces of rice flour, a tablespoonful of vanilla and the whites of the four eggs beaten to a froth. Butter a mold, put in the mixture and cook it in the oven for about 20 minutes.

Quarter Quartz Cake.—Weigh four eggs and mix with them their equal weight of sugar, the same weight of flour, as much of butter and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Butter a mold, put the mixture in and bake it in the oven for 20 minutes.

Soupe of Pigs' Feet. Another substantial addition to the lunch hamper for a fishing or camping party, where men "grown up" are in the ascendency, are pickled pigs' feet made in the good old Dutch way. The soup should be made a day or two before using, but it will keep for days. They may be eaten cold or broiled over the campfire, as preferred. Put the desired number of well-cleaned pigs' feet in a kettle, cover with boiling water, and cook for half an hour. Remove and plunge into cold water. Drain and return to the kettle. Cover

with water and vinegar in equal proportions, adding to each gallon of the liquor a tablespoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, a tablespoonful of whole peppers, a bay leaf, three blades of mace, four large onions cut fine, and a teaspoonful of thyme tied in a little bag. Cook until the feet are very tender, remove and pack in a stone jar. Strain the liquor over the feet, and when cold cover tightly and keep in a cold place.

White Bread. Chop into a quart of flour a tablespoonful of shortening, wet with a quart of warm water, add a tablespoonful of white sugar and beat in a half-yeast cake that has been dissolved in warm water. Beat hard for ten minutes, cover and set to rise overnight. In the morning work in two and one-half quarts of white flour that has been sifted with a tablespoonful of salt. When the flour is thoroughly incorporated, turn upon a pastry board and knead for 15 minutes, then set to rise until double its original size. Knead again, make into loaves, kneading each loaf for five minutes. Set to rise for an hour, then bake.

Lima Beans Served in White Sauce. A delicate way of serving lima beans is in a white sauce. Soak one pint of beans overnight. About three hours before dinner drain, cover with two quarts boiling water and simmer gently for two and a half hours. Drain, saving the water for soup. Put into a saucepan a heaping tablespoonful of butter, a half tablespoonful flour, a teaspoonful salt and pepper to season. Stir into this a pint of hot milk and cook, stirring constantly until smooth and thick. Season the beans with salt and pepper, simmer 15 minutes longer and serve.

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FLEET FOR ARMY

GIANT WAR BALLOON IS FIRST OF SERIES.

made for Signal Service Department and is Largest in United States—Training Men to Acquire "Balloon Eye."

Bostr.—The army is at last to have a formidable aerial fleet. It has been made known that the giant war balloon completed a few weeks ago for the signal corps is but the first of a series of war balloons of great size to be manufactured under the direction of Brig. Gen. James A. H. The new war balloon is the largest aerial craft ever seen in the United States. The nearly globular gas envelope is 54 feet in diameter, holds 5,000 cubic feet of gas and is made of 500 separate pieces of a new combination of linen and percale, selected not only because of superior durability but because it best resists the actinic rays of the sun.

Double strength in the netting has been effected by making the meshes half as large as hitherto, the entire netting weighing 286 pounds. The balloon carries the full crew of four men and an additional weight of 1,000 pounds. It is six feet long, five feet wide and four and one-half feet high. A novel feature of the new balloon is the "rippling strip," 25 feet long, running down the side. When this is

worked a seam, so to speak, is opened the side and complete deflation is effected in a half minute. This will be of great advantage in quick field transfers, when the balloon, having been discovered by the enemy must be hurried out of the zone of danger. All of the gas having been let out in half a minute, it would then be a matter of a few minutes more to completely pack the envelope in the car and place the latter aboard the waiting balloon wagon.

The new series of giant war balloons are to be used for instruction, service tests and experiments, and have not been designed primarily for war duty. Experience has proved that it requires considerable training and practice to fit men for usefulness as balloon observers.

The effects upon men when raised aloft the first few times in a balloon are to a height of 1,000 feet or so is generally one of confusion and distorted vision. A feeling akin to seasickness is often produced by the rocking motion. Objects on the earth's surface have an expanded appearance, and ideas of size and distance become distorted.

Hence the signal corps wishes to give each of its men as many practice flights as possible in order that they may acquire what is known as the "balloon eye."

The army already has three balloons, additional to this new one. Two are cylindrical, having capacities of 12,000 and 14,000 cubic feet, the smaller being one-sixth the size of the new balloon. Their envelopes are of gold-beater's skin. They were used at Santiago during the Spanish-American war. The third, bought in Germany soon after the war, is known as the "Siegfried balloon." Its inventor, a Prussian officer, having that name. It is a cylinder 25 feet in diameter by 15 feet long, and in flight is intended to be poised at about 20 degrees to the horizontal, or at about the inclination of a kite.

It combines the kite's virtue of going higher the stiffer the breeze with the balloon's ability to stay aloft after the wind has died down.

The new balloon and its prototypes will not be flown "captive" in the ordinary drills, but are designed for flights to great heights and over long distances.

Our new war balloons will be equipped with the most improved telephoto camera, which combine the functions of photographic and telescopic instruments. This instrument, first perfected by Dallmeyer, an English optician, was used by the Japanese as early as their war with China.

A view can, with such cameras, be made of a fort, a city or a whole battlefield from a height of two or three miles if the air is clear. It is discovered, too, that such cameras reveal many objects on the surface of the earth which escapes the naked eye.

For Signal Service Department and is Largest in United States—Training Men to Acquire "Balloon Eye."

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VIOLET SHADE WELL LIKED.

Has Attained Much Popularity for Bedroom Furnishing.

A charming wall paper displayed in a store window shows an arbor design of light purple shades upon a cream ground, says the Chicago News. Purple tones are so fashionable now that they are, and very rightly, used considerably for furnishing. They are particularly clean and pretty for a bedroom; that is, if the violet or lavender shades are selected. For a sunny exposure violet gives a cool effect.

Most women select blue or pink for their bedrooms, but if violet is becoming it is every bit as effective, and if the solid tone is not used the dainty floral designs in papering are not sufficiently pronounced to conflict seriously with a dislike for the color.

In a spare room violet is very pretty. One room facing north and east is furnished with old mahogany, although the two little beds are of brass. The matting is violet and white, with two or three woven rugs of the same coloring.

The paper shows clusters of violets on a cream-colored ground, and the colonial fireplace and deep-embossed windows are of snowy white paint. The white flowered muslin curtains have plaited ruffles. Can any one imagine a cozier apartment for a welcome guest?

DISH OF MEXICAN ORIGIN. "Chili Colorow" for Those Fond of Highly Seasoned Viands.

A dish that cannot fail to delight the palate of those who love highly seasoned viands, and yet, strangely enough, will not induce an increase of the body's internal heat, is recommended by Harry Leighton, whose talents as an amateur cook are quite on a par with his ability as an actor. This is a Mexican concoction, called "Chili colorow," and those who care for such dainties will find it a most delectable mixture. To make it, Mr. Leighton takes a quart of boiled tomatoes and one onion that has already been chopped fine. To these he adds three tablespoonsful of granulated sugar, one tablespoonful of the prepared ground Spanish pepper—a condiment that may be purchased at any first-class grocery store—and a little salt. The mixture is then permitted to stew rather slowly for some 20 or 30 minutes, when, if it seems too dry, a little water is added.—The Bohemian.

Fruit Dumping. Sift one pint of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; rub in one heaping tablespoonful of butter and mix into a stiff dough with three-fourths of a cupful of milk. Toss the dough onto a well-floured board, knead it slightly and roll out one-third of an inch thick. Cut into rounds with a large cutter. Put half of a pared peach in the center of each, draw the dough up over the peach and roll carefully in the hand until the folds have disappeared and it is smooth and round like a ball. Butter the perforated pan in a steamer, arrange the dumplings on it so that they will not touch, cover tightly and steam 20 minutes. Serve with fruit sauce. Rub one-fourth of a cupful of butter to a cream, add gradually one cupful of powdered sugar and beat until light and frothy, then beat in gradually one cupful of sliced peaches. Set in a cool place till hard. Serve the same as hard sauce.

Browning Crumbs. The majority of cooks who attempt to prepare escallops or other dishes that are supposed to be finished with a top layer of browned crumbs usually spread the bread or cracker crumbs over the surface, finally dotting them with bits of butter. As the inevitable result such a dish is always browned unevenly. The butter, spreading as it does in spots, browns nicely, but all around these spots are unbrowned spaces that give a most inartistic if not unfinished appearance to the dish. To avoid this it is only necessary to roll the crumbs fine and then mix them with the melted butter before spreading them over the space to be browned. Those who have never practiced this method cannot fail to be delighted with the improved appearance and flavor that may be imparted so easily to any preparation of this kind.

Cucumber Pickles. Use the smallest cucumbers you can procure. Make a brine of one pint of salt to a gallon of water, and let them remain two days in this. To one gallon of best cider vinegar add one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of mustard seed, one teaspoonful of pepper corns, one of cloves, and a dozen blades of mace. Put the spices in bags, add them and the sugar to the vinegar, bring to a boil, and pour over the cucumbers. Repeat this four mornings; seal while hot and drop a small piece of alum in jar.

Double-End Pillow Slips. When making pillow slips, if both sides are left open instead of just the one, there will be no hard corners to turn in washing, and they are easier to iron. Both sides can be trimmed with lace and insertion—two buttons and buttonholes on each side to button the pillow in. They look so pretty on the bed pillow shams are not needed.

Keep Food Hot. Instead of putting food into the oven to keep hot for late comers, try covering it closely with a tin and setting it over a saucepan of hot water. This plan will keep the food hot and at the same time prevent it from drying.

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EVELYN LEARNING TO COOK. Prepares Dainty Dish Every Day and Takes it to Husband in the Tomb.

New York.—Evelyn Thaw is keeping house! She's going to cook, too, and her friends say lead the simple life.

The Thaws have rented a furnished house in Park avenue and will remain in seclusion all summer.

Mrs. Thaw told one of her friends she wanted to live as quietly as possible and that the house furnished her the best means of doing so. Also she declared that it would keep her mind occupied and give her something to do while waiting for the tedious process of the law to bring her husband to trial again. She intends to superintend the whole establishment—it is not very large—and in fact will do some of the work herself. She expects to have but one servant. She will cook, she has told her friends, which has been one of the ambitions of her life.

In their enthusiasm over the idea these friends say that Evelyn will prepare a dainty dish every day to be sent to her husband in the Tomb. One of them who is very close to Evelyn, says she told her the following:—

"I want to escape this notoriety. I want to meet my friends quietly and have the freedom to enjoy the few pleasures I can without being gazed at constantly."

Washington, Pa.—After twice securing a license to marry the same girl, the second attempt proved successful, and Albert Hatfield, of Amwell township, wedded Sarah Amos. A year ago Hatfield took out a license, but on the day for the wedding the girl backed out after the clergyman was ready, saying she would rather remain with her mother. Hatfield returned the license and wanted his fee returned.

Miss Amos decided the other morning that she was ready to be married, and sent word to Hatfield. Without waiting to change his clothes, Hatfield came to Washington from the harvest field, obtained another license and, hurrying back home, secured a clergyman. The ceremony was performed in the afternoon.

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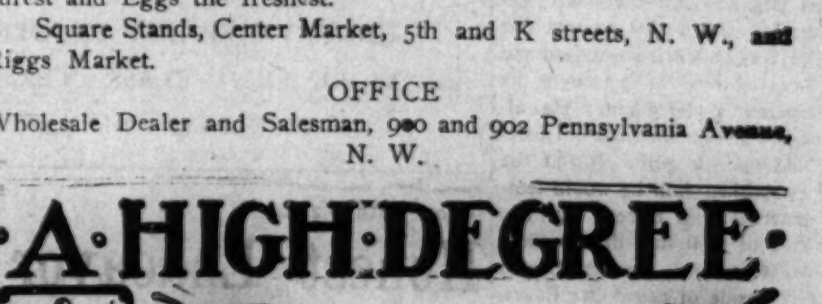
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